The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 28. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—McKee is over sixty years of age.

—Governor Tilden, of New York, has signed the Grey Nun act.

—The Boston *Daily News*—one of Winslow's papers—suspended publication yesterday.

—The London *World* says Professor John Tyndall will shortly marry a daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Claud Hamilton.

—The *Times of India* fears a general rising throughout Beloochistan. It is reported that the Indian Government contemplates occupying Khelat and deposing the Khan.

—It seems that the Republicans will be stronger in the Senate of France than any other party, although they have not a clear majority.

—Mr. Albert Grant, who is connected with the Emma mine swindle, would be pleased to get out of the trouble by hushing it up for $50,000. He has made the proposition boldly.

—According to the report of the Emigration Commission of New York, just presented to the Legislature, immigration fell off in 1875 to little more than one half of what it was in 1874.

—Mr. Landers thinks that in the event of a division among the Democrats upon the repeal of the specie resumption act a sufficient number will unite with him to secure the repeal of that act.

—Very little sympathy is felt in Montreal for William McKenzie, the husband of the lady who eloped with young Brydges, for it was his bad treatment of her that led to her unhappy flight. He attends his club, and drives up and down the avenues as unconcernedly as possible.

—The Secretary of War, in reply to an inquiry from the House of Representatives, says Gen. Meigs, Chief Quartermaster, went to Europe last June on an eighteen months' leave of absence to do special service in inspecting foreign armies and gathering suggestions to improve our service.

—The latest Charley Ross, who is producing a sensation up in Wyandot county, Ohio, is not so well up in his early history as Jim Blanchard, the Vermont urchin, who lately lied himself into the possession of notoriety and a new suit of clothes. He looks more like the original Charley, though, than any of the sixty-five pretenders who have preceded him.

—It is denied by the Turkish legation at Washington that the Sultan owns £8,000,000 of the Turkish debt, and that he exacted full interest while other creditors were compelled to content themselves with a moiety. The statement that Armenians have been forced to embrace Islamism in order to escape illtreatment is also denounced as an unmitigated libel.

—A Washington special says: The free-trade bill, prepared by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced into the House, is entirely in the interest of the West. While it makes very radical changes in the present schedule of duties, especially in a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on iron, and places coal on the free list, judging from the comments of influential Senators and Representatives, there is not any probability of its passage.

—It is shrewdly hinted by some of the Washington correspondents that the House may bravely pass the act reducing the salaries of Congressmen in the full assurance that the Senate will not agree. If this were done it would not be the first time that capital has been cheaply made in this way, but considering the position of the parties, it would be a little hazardous for the Democrats in the House to trust the Senate too far.

—Mr. Morrison's new tariff bill is said to be the work of the "Parsee" of the *World*, who had a famous discussion with Mr. Greeley a few years ago. The New York *Times* says of it: "The new schedule is reported to be very much simpler than the one at present in operation, and it might easily be that without subjecting the ingenuity of the framer to any very great strain. A revision of the tariff would, at least, be a useful work for the Democrats to attempt, though we should not be very sanguine as to the results."

—The House Appropriation Committee are still devoting their time to the consideration of the Treasury Department. The pay of the Secretary is not reduced, but the pay of the two assistants is reduced $500, making the pay for each $4,000. The number of divisions in the Secretary's office is likewise reduced from eight to five. The pay of those retained is reduced ten per cent., and the numerical strength reduced twenty-five per cent. The divisions in the Secretary's office are to retain assistant chiefs, and those to be abolished will be left to the Secretary.

—Mr. Farrel, who was consul at Cadiz, in Spain, from 1865 to 1870, in giving testimony before the Committee on Expenditures of the State Department estimated that in the last ten years the Government has lost by undervaluations of goods imported into this country, either with the guilty knowledge of the consuls or through their ignorance, at least $40,000,000. When a consul is detected in conniving at fraud, discovered to have received a bribe, or has been guilty of any other dishonest act, he is never punished except by removal. He says some of the consuls are much overpaid, and some do not get a decent living.

—This is the way he took the verdict. The court room contained only a limited number of spectators. The defendant sat by a table at the base of the slightly elevated platform on which the jury were seated. He was supported on one side by Mr. Hatch, one of his counsel, and on the other by Mr. Houser, his business partner. As the jury filed in and took their chairs, the prisoner turned half around in his chair, and bent full upon them an inquiring, half-imploring look, but beyond a slight flush of the face, scarcely discernible in the meagre gaslight, betrayed no emotion. When the verdict was announced the stillness of death reigned for perhaps a minute. The prisoner exhibited no outward sign. Finally, Mr. Hatch rose, and in a halting, faltering voice asked that the jury be polled. In a few minutes the court was formally adjourned and the crowd dispersed—McKee and his partner going direct to the office of the *Globe-Democrat*, and shutting themselves in the private office.

BREVITIES.

····The investigation at the Reform School is interesting.

····Winter last night gave us the hardest and most familiar grip of all.

····There was a fresh lunatic displaying his eccentricities in Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon.

····A public meeting of the citizens of Allegheny will be held this evening in the Sixth ward school house.

····Hope's blacksmith shop, at McKeesport, near the ferry landing, was burned down on Monday night, occasioning a loss of about $500.

····The Mayor manifested his appreciation of reportorial ability when he appointed Mayor Hartzell, an old reporter, Chief of Police.

····The affairs of the defunct Civil Engineer's department of the new water works have been turned over to City Engineer Dempster.

····A fire on the roof of Zug's mill, at the corner of Thirteenth and Pike streets, about eight o'clock last night, did about $200 worth of damage.

····The Republicans of the Third ward, Allegheny, will hold a suggestion meeting at the North avenue school house on Saturday evening at seven o'clock.

····Maurice Morganstern complained before Mayor McCarthy, yesterday, that J. C. Millhanser had forged an endorsement to a note. The charge will be heard to-day.

····Joseph Calendar, the lad whom we have already referred to as suffering at the Allegheny City Home from an unusually severe attack of lock-jaw, died yesterday.

····The Allegheny *Mail* is getting wonderfully enterprising. It yesterday published reports relative to the schools of that city which appeared in the GAZETTE over three months ago.

····Mr. Frank Hinckley, residing on Herron avenue, Thirteenth ward, was decoyed into an alley off of Washington street, Monday night, where he was garroted and robbed of his pocketbook and watch.

····Major Will. M. Hartzell reports, as the January business at the Mayor's office, in this city, 715 arrests. The receipts were $2,397.40. In Allegheny City, at Mayor Phillips' office, the arrests were 171, and the receipts $221.30.

····The Park Commission of Allegheny met last evening and decided to ask Councils for an appropriation of $13,000 to maintain the Parks during the year. Mr. Black was added to the Committee on Grounds and Mr. Golden to the Committee on Police.

····The new directors of the Metropolitan National Bank, at Forty-third street and Penn avenue, elected a few days ago, are Messrs. W. T. Dunn, Dr. James Robison, Dr. D. W. Biggs, Joseph Vogel, William Clark, Henry Daud, J. D. Strous and Robert Liddell. K.

····If the Aldermen who were at the meeting last night will now draw up an indemnity bond and all the aldermen of the city sign it, we will give them interesting reading matter. While there are many of them honorable men—like many other professions—there are some black sheep in the flock.

····During Monday evening, between seven and ten o'clock, some person entered the residence of Hon. Robert McKnight, at the corner of Western avenue and Fulton street, Allegheny, passed up into the second story of the house and stole a large gold watch, and a fine set of coral jewelry—consisting of breastpin and ear-rings. He escaped undetected. The value of the articles stolen is about $200.

····At an election for directors of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, held February 1, 1876, the following gentlemen were elected: Henry Lloyd, Alexander Bradley, Charles Arbuthnot, M. K. Moorhead, David Aitchey, Andrew Miller, John Scott, John Daub, Jas. Gordon, James S. McCord, Wm. Rinehart, John Fullerton, D. R. Galway, James Coolord, R. J. Wilson, W. W. Grier, James Mc-Cutcheon.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

A Number of Bills Passed Finally by the Senate.

No Purdon's Digest for Members.

The Bill Defeated in the House.

The Compensation of Judges of the Supreme Court.

Commotion Over the Defeat of the Finance Bill.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee.

The State Convention to be Held in Harrisburg on March 29.

Anti-Monopoly State Convention.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 1, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by President *pro tem.* Davis

Texas Pacific Railroad.

Mr. CLARKE presented four petitions from Westmoreland county, numerously signed, asking that the Legislature instruct the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress to vote for the bill extending aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Forfeited Franchise.

Mr. COOPER, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a joint resolution requesting the Attorney General to proceed by a writ *quo warranto* to forfeit the franchise of a corporation chartered under the title of "State Line & Juniata Railroad Company," now known as the Baltimore, Philadelphia & New York Railroad Company.

Bills Introduced.

An act to provide for the repair of dilapidated monuments on the line between the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

An act providing that when a ward, borough or city shall be divided into election precincts, there shall be an assessor for each precinct.

A bill providing that in case of the sale of a decedent's estate by the Orphans' Court, first morigages shall have notice to divest his lien.

Authorizing the commissioners of the several counties of the State to fix the compensation for light, rent and fuel for election districts in their respective counties.

Mr. CLARKE, an act defining the limitation in prosecutions for forgery to five years after the crime is committed.

An act to authorize the Governor to appoint a suitable person to take temporary charge of the Marine Hospital at Erie.

An act defining and enlarging the duties of County Surveyors.

An act providing that where a district containing 20,000 inhabitants shall have eight deaf mutes, it shall be lawful to establish a school for their instruction.

An act providing that in cases of losses by investments made by persons in a fiduciary capacity in bonds or certificates by order of a court, they shall not be liable for such loss.

Bills Passed Finally.

On motion the vote by which Senate bill No. 20, providing that a lien on a mortgage shall not be destroyed by judicial sales, was defeated, was reconsidered, and the bill being again upon its final passage, the yeas and nays were called, and it passed finally.

A supplementary act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of the Commonwealth, approved June 14, A. D. 1872.

An act to provide for the erection of water troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads.

An act relating to appeals in cases of summary convictions.

An act relating to bail in criminal cases taken by Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Aldermen, or Justices of the Peace, requiring them to record on the information the residence of the persons taken as bail and the location and extent of their property.

A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth. The section providing for an increase of the salaries of Judges was stricken out, and the bill passed by a vote of 30 yeas to 19 nays.

An act relating to the transfer of loans of cities, boroughs, school districts and counties, amended.

An act authorizing Councils of cities of the Commonwealth of the third class to fill vacancies in the offices of City Controller and City Treasurer.

Bills on Second Reading.

An act to regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by boom companies of the State. It was moved to amend the bill by striking out ninety cents for boomage and making it one dollar.

Notary Public.

Samuel Smith, of Pittsburgh, was nominated by the Governor as Notary Public.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Anti-Monopoly Convention.

Mr. FOSTER, on leave, submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the use of the hall of the House of Representatives be granted this evening to an anti-monopoly convention, to listen to Hon. Samuel Calvin.

Purdon's Digest.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on third reading.

A joint resolution providing for the purchase of Purdon's Digest for members.

Mr. HASSON moved to amend by reducing the number of Digests to fifty, the same to remain in the library and be drawn as other books are. Not agreed to.

Mr. BROWN, (Erie) moved to amend by making the number twenty-five, to be kept in the book-cases erected in the House and committee rooms with executive documents and other works of reference to be kept in the the future as the House library.

Mr. ALLEN raised the point of order that the amendment would defeat the original intent of the bill, and contained more than one subject.

Mr. BROWN proposed to modify the amendment so as to meet the objections raised.

The point of order being finisted upon the Chair submitted the same to the House. The point was sustained.

After some further attempts to amend the bill was defeated—yeas 81, nayes 91. It would require a two-thirds vote to have passed the bill, and it has met its final defeat at this session.

Compensation of Arbitrators.

An act fixing the compensation of arbitrators at two dollars per day. Negatived—yeas 74, nayes 84.

Supreme Judges' Salaries.

An act fixing the compensation of Judges of the Supreme Court—Chief Justice $7,500 and Associates $7,000. Agreed to—yeas 160, nayes 11.

An attempt was made to defeat the above bill on its third reading, or final passage. Messrs. MORGAN (Lawrence), SPANG and WOLFE ably supported its passage and put it through with no increase of salary.

Scalp Bounties.

An act giving bounties upon wildcats and skunk scalps and for killing hawks and owls in the Commonwealth. Agreed to—yeas 103, nays 52.

Oil Tax.

Mr. LUSK read in place an act imposing a tax on derricks, oil tanks, &c., for county purposes.

General Appropriation.

Mr. REIGHARD reported the General Appropriation bill.

Adjourned.

The Anti-Monopoly State Convention is in session here at Barr Hall. Their meeting in the hall of the House to-night was largely attended. Much interest is taken in the matter.

The Finance Bill.

The defeat on Monday night of the act to divert certain revenues from the Sinking Fund to the General Fund creates much commotion here, but the House bill, somewhat modified, will shortly pass and become a law. K.

HARRISBURG, February 1, 1876.

Preparing for the Political Campaign.

A meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee was held to-day, with a full representation. A resolution was unanimously adopted, which is found in the following call of the State Committee:

"HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, HARRISBURG, February 1, 1876.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican State Committee, adopted at a meeting held in Harrisburg this day, a Republican State Convention, to be composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district to the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, is hereby called, to meet in the city of Harrisburg, at twelve o'clock noon, on Wednesday, March 29th, 1876, for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket and of electing Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the fourteenth day of June, 1876.

"By order of the committee,

"HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman,
WILSON NORRIS, Secretary."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1876.

SENATE.

Bills Reported from Committees.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the bill introduced by Mr. Bogy early in the session authorizing the payment of duties on imports in legal tender and National bank notes. Placed on the calendar with an adverse report at the request of Mr. Bogy.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely on various petitions and a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature asking for the passage of a law to give soldiers in the late war two hundred dollars in money in lieu of bounties, and the committee was discharged from their further consideration.

Mr. HAMILTON suggested that the Committee on Finance was the proper committee to consider the subject, and on motion of Mr. CHRISTIANCY, the papers were referred to that committee.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the concurrent resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts between the United States of America and Great Britain and Ireland, with reasons why it should be passed, and asked that the whole matter be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Finance. It was so ordered.

He also reported from the same committee favorably on the House bill to extend the time for stamping unstamped instruments. Passed.

Mr. MAXEY, from the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, reported favorably on the Senate bill to establish certain post routes in Texas. Passed.

Mr. OGLESBY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the Senate bill to establish a land office in the southern part of Utah Territory, to be known as Beaver District. Passed.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the House bill making an appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensions. Placed on the calendar.

Petition Against Specie Resumption.

Mr. OGLESBY presented a petition of citizens of Illinois asking for the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, and the substitution of legal tenders for National Bank circulation, &c. Referred.

Interest on District of Columbia Bonds.

After the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to pay the interest on 3 65 District of Columbia bonds, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Sargent providing that certificates heretofore issued by the Bord of Audit, including those converted into 3-65 bonds and those which have not been so converted, and certificates hereafter to be issued by the Board of Audit on their successors in office, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of $15,000,000.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Sargent, it was agreed to.

Mr. KERNAN submitted an amendment providing that any further issue of 3.65 bonds under or by virtue of said act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, is hereby prohibited.

Without further action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Political Disabilities Removed.

On motion of Mr. COX, the Senate bill removing the political disabilities of George S. Hawkins, of Florida, was taken up and passed.

Reports From Committees.

The Speaker then called committees for reports.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill granting an American register to the Hawaiian bark Arctic. After a protracted discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. GOODIN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing for the sale of Kansas Indian lands.

The Presidential Term.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over to the next morning hour, and the House took up as a special order the proposed amendment to the Constitution reported from the Judiciary Committee, which is that "No person who has been elected or may hereafter hold the office of President shall ever again be eligible to said office."

To this proposition Mr. FRYE (a member of the Judiciary Committee) offered the following as a substitute: "From and after the 4th day of March, 1885, the term of office of the President of the United States shall be six years, and any person having been elected to it and held the office of President, or who has for two years held such office, shall be ineligible to re-election."

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Knott, New, Frye, McCrary, Caulfield, Lawrence, and Harrison.

Mr. KNOTT gave notice that he would call the previous question on Wednesday, at the expiration of the morning hour.

The House then adjourned, when a Democratic caucus was announced for this evening.

THE WHISKY RING.

The Trial at St. Louis—The Telegraph Company Ordered to Furnish Copies of Messages Between Gen. Babcock and Others.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—Upon the opening of the United States Circuit Court this morning, the attorneys of the Western Union Telegraph Company appeared with a motion to vacate a writ of subpoena *duces tecum* from the Government upon William Orton, President of the company, requiring him to produce all the telegrams which passed between General Orville E. Babcock, at Long Branch, and John McDonald, John A. Joyce or Mrs. Joyce, at St. Louis, or at Ripon, Wisconsin, over various signatures during several months of last year. The telegraph company set up an answer that the demand was too general, and would require an immense amount of labor. Any intention to impede the trial was disclaimed, but it was asked that dates and descriptions of messages be given with particularity. This was argued during the morning, and taken under advisement.

On the reassembling of the Court this afternoon Judge Dillon overruled the motion on the part of the Western Union Telegraph Company to set aside the subpœna *duces tecum*. Mr. Voorhees addressed the Court, and stated that after consultation between the counsel for the Government and for the defendant, it had been agreed that the Government would withdraw the sixth count in the indictment against Maguire, charging him with conspiracy to defraud the Government, and that the defendant would enter a plea of guilty to the remaining five counts, charging him with neglect of duty in not reporting to his superior officer, the supervisor of the district, certain irregularities of the distillery.

The Court agreed to this arrangement. A *nolle prosequi* was entered as to the conspiracy count, and a plea of guilty entered as to the others. It was understood that Col. Maguire would furnish the Government with information relative to the conspiracy here and elsewhere not yet brought out in evidence, and he will no doubt be a witness in other cases. It was then agreed that there should be no change in Maguire's bond, and the Court adjourned.

A Number of Persons Sentenced at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 1.—In the United States Court this afternoon the following named parties, for crooked whisky operations, were sentenced as follows by the Judge: Isaiah Gresham, Philip C. Eberswine, Geo. T. Simonson, David M. Lewis, Harrison Miller, Wm. Murford, Hiram B. Snyder, Alfred M. McGuff and John E. Philips, each two years in the Southern Penitentiary, and a fine of $1,000; James K. Hill, three years in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $1,000; Thomas Robb, one year in the Gibson county jail and a fine of $1,000; Henry Jacques, Christopher Concour, John F. Crisp and Dennis Reilly, each six months in the Gibson county jail, and a fine of $500; George Hogan six months in Vanderburg county jail and a fine of $500. Passing the sentence upon J. W. Bingham has been postponed for a few weeks longer.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, February 1.—In the Senate a message was received from the Governor containing the declination of Mr. Richard A. Harrison, of Columbus, as a member of the Supreme Court Commission, and nominating Mr. Luther Day, of Portage, to fill the vacancy. The nomination was unanimously confirmed.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 1.—The House of Representatives passed, without a division, a bill providing that land occupied or owned by churches, schools, colleges and charitable institutions shall no longer be exempt from taxation.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1876.

The Simmons Murder.

The shocking murder of Mr. Simmons, in Brooklyn on Thursday night, is made more revolting, if possible, by the discovery of the missing portion of the body in the swamps on the outskirts of that city, where they were placed by the murderer Kretz, and by him pointed out yesterday to the police authorities.

Business Suspensions.

The Seamless Clothing Company is reported failed. The company has a capital of $200,000 and the liabilities are supposed to reach $500,000. The failure is also reported of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Company. This company has a capital of $125,000. Four hundred persons have been thrown out of employment by the first suspension.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt Statement.

Reduction During January $1,599,156.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1876.

The Public Debt.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending January 31:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,012,721,850
Five per cent. bonds	687,884,750
Total coin bonds	$1,700,606,600
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	9,269,760
Legal tenders	371,341,607
Certificates of deposit	40,600,000
Fractional currency	45,864,382
Coin certificates	34,604,400
Total without interest	$ 492,410,389
Total debt	$2,213,286,749
Total interest	3,140,231
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	$ 73,601,361
Currency	11,992,580
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	40,600,000
Total in Treasury	$ 126,193,941
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,118,233,039
Decrease during January	1,599,155
Decrease since June 30, 1875	19,455,685
BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by United States	30,141,513
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, &c	6,669,033
Balance of interest paid by United States	23,472,479

National Banks with a Small Capital.

The Committee on Finance of the Senate has referred to the Comptroller of the Currency, for an expression of his views, the bill to authorize the formation of National banks with a capital as small as fifty thousand dollars, without restriction as to population of the places where they may be located.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

SPAIN.

Powder Factory Destroyed.

MADRID, February 1.—General Tussadara has destroyed the powder and cartridge manufactory and occupied Dima, Arteage and Cenauris, in Biscay. He now threatens Durango. General Martinez Campos will attack Elizondo, in Northern Navarre, to-morrow.

"Butcher" Burriel.

LONDON, February 2.—A dispatch from Santander to the *Times* announces that General Burriel, the Military Governor of Bilbao, has been summoned to Madrid on account of the Virginius affair, and left Santander on Monday.

TURKEY.

Count Andrassy's Note.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 2.—The Austrian, Russian and German ambassadors communicated, verbally, Count Andrassy's note to the Porte yesterday. The ambassadors of other powers at the same time declared that their Governments saw nothing in Andrassy's proposals contrary to the treaty of Paris. The Porte has promised to examine the scheme and acquaint the powers with his decision.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Surrender of the Monroe Doctrine.

LONDON, February 2.—The *Times*, in an editorial to-day, considers that Secretary Fish in calling upon the European Powers to co-operate with the United States in regard to Cuba is a virtual surrender of the Monroe doctrine.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Man Kills His Father and Mother, Cuts His Wife's Throat, and then Hangs Himself.

BOSTON, February 1.—A special from East London, Vt., states that Silas Wilder, a resident of that town, killed his father and mother this morning with an axe, and then cut his wife's throat. He then hung himself. His wife was alive at latest dates.

NEWPORT, February 1.—There is terrible excitement at East London over the tragedy of to-day. It is supposed that Wilder was laboring under temporary insanity, superinduced by excessive excitement and passion. The details of the tragedy are most horrible. His father and mother were aged respectively 73 and 70 years of age. The immediate cause of the affair was an altercation with his wife, who, in altering a pair of overalls, had made them too short. After angry words Wilder started for a shed, saying he would get an axe and end the trouble. His wife followed him and seized the axe, when he drew a dirk, stabbed and left her for dead. Then taking up the axe he started for the father, who had followed him, and struck him a fearful blow, crushing through his head. At this point he appeared still further infuriated, and next attacked his mother, killing her with three fearful blows over the head and breast. Leaving her in the front door, he returned to the shed, and found his father had crawled into the kitchen. He struck him as he lay upon the floor, the axe crashing through the head and remaining fixed in the floor. He then cut his throat, and death not ensuing at once, ran to the barn, fastened a rope around his neck, and jumped from a beam, breaking his neck, and causing instant death. The father and mother are both dead. The wife, it is thought, may recover.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

New Members of the Board of Poor Guardians Chosen—The Ohio River Adjustable Dam—A Series of Unpalatable Resolutions.

Pittsburgh Councils met in special session yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

DAVID AIKEN.....President *pro. tem.*
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The following gentlemen were present at roll call in this branch: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Barckley, Braun, R. B. Brown, S. S. Brown, B. Darlington, Dietrich, Doyle, Epping, Evans, Geo. Fox, Gregor Fox, Froelich, Geiger, Glass, Goldthorpe, Hayden, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kerr, Lappan, Littell, Meyer, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, MacConnell, McClurg, McGimpsey, McKinley, O'Neil, Powers, Ray, Reiman, Rodgers, Sawyer, Schild, Schwarm, Shipton, Singerly, Sorg, Taylor and Weldon.

On motion, Mr. David Aiken was elected President *pro tem.*

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The Chair submitted the resignation of Mr. Henry Metzgar, member of this branch from the Thirteenth ward. Accepted.

NEW POOR GUARDIANS.

Also, a communication from the Board of Guardians of the Poor requesting Select Council to fill two vacancies which occurred in that body yesterday by the expiration of the terms of office of Messrs. Thomas Jones and David Fitzsimmons. The letter was received and filed, and the President called for nominations. Mr. Sawyer nominated John M. Osborne, and Mr. Shipton nominated Thomas Jones and David Fitzsimmons. On the first ballot Mr. Jones received 41 votes, Mr. Osborne 32, and Mr. Fitzsimmons 14. The former was declared elected, having received a majority of all the votes in Council. On second ballot Osborne received 36 and Fitzsimmons 32 votes. There still being no choice, a third ballot was taken, which resulted in the election of Mr. Osborne, who received 37 votes against 9 for Mr. Fitzsimmons.

On motion of Mr. SAWYER, it was decided to take up the business of Council at the point where consideration of it was dropped at the meeting upon the day preceding.

The Chair submitted an act of Assembly, now pending before the Legislature, which relates to the government of this city. It prescribes the manner in which Councils may pass ordinances for the grading or paving of avenues, streets or alleys, and the construction of bridges and sewers. It was approved.

Mr. MUSGRAVE, from the Market Committee, presented an ordinance providing for the lease to the Excelsior Flint Glass Company of certain vacant lots in the rear of the Fifth avenue market-house. Referred.

THE OHIO RIVER DAM.

Mr. LITTELL submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The sum of one hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated by Congress toward the construction of a lock and dam immediately below Pittsburgh, the effect of which would be the permanent improvement of the harbor fronting the south and north sides of the city, with a sufficient depth of water in the Allegheny river during the entire season to accommodate the traffic to and beyond the limits of the city; and

WHEREAS, An effort is being made to prevent the construction of said lock and dam at the point now determined upon, and have it constructed at Wheeling, to the great detriment of the commerce of Pennsylvania, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh do hereby protest against the proposed change or modification of existing legislation in regard to the improvement of the Ohio.

Resolved, That our representative in Congress be furnished with a copy of this resolution with the request that he shall bring it before the appropriate committee.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution offered in Common Council by Mr. FOX, and adopted by that body, relative to the Centennial celebration, and providing for the appointment of a Committee on Arrangements, was, after some humorous discussion, laid over until the next meeting.

Reports from Common Council of the organization of the committees on Streets, Surveys, Police, Retrenchment and Reform, Claims and Accounts, Monongahela Wharf, Railroads and Appeals were concurred in.

Mr. KERR offered a resolution instructing the commissioner of the Sixth street district to remove the dirt from in front of the Castle Shannon railroad depot, on Third street, in the Thirtieth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

A BOMBSHELL.

Mr. MURRAY submitted a report, accompanied by resolutions condemnatory of Councils, of a meeting in regard to rural taxation held on Saturday last at the Colfax school house, in the Twenty-second ward. (A full report of the meeting was published in yesterday's GAZETTE.)

Mr. MACCONNELL moved that inasmuch as the resolutions were disgraceful in character and an insult to Council, that they be returned to the gentleman who presented them with the silent contempt of this body.

Mr. MURRAY—I would recommend that the gentleman (Mr. MacConnell) try it on himself (Laughter.)

Mr. SAWYER moved that the communication be received and filed.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE moved as an amendment that it be received and filed and laid on the table.

Mr. MCCONNELL opposed both motions and urged the adoption of the one made by him. He thought Council would be unjust to itself in receiving such insulting resolutions and placing them in the archives of the city for future generations to ponder over. For himself he didn't care. He was only thoughtful of Councilmanic honor.

Mr. SHIPTON said that the absolute ignorance of the process of taxation shown by the gentlemen who drafted the resolutions was astounding.

DIDN'T THINK THEM INSULTING.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE couldn't see anything insulting in the resolutions. He said that the city press quite frequently publish articles which reflect upon Councils very severely.

Mr. SHIPTON—But they don't send them to you.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE—Well, they sell them to you. [Laughter.]

Mr. MACCONNELL—You needn't buy, then.

Mr. MURRAY—The Twenty second ward pays more taxes than any other ward in the city except the Second.

Mr. SHIPTON—Oh, you are mistaken. The Third ward pays three times as much taxes as the Twenty-second. (More fun.)

The debate being at an end, the President put the motion to receive and file the communication and then lay it on the table. It was lost. Yeas, 17; nays, 20. The motion to receive and file was then lost also. Yeas, 7; nays, 25. Finally, Mr. MacConnell's silent contempt motion was carried by an almost unanimous vote, only three or four members voting in the negative.

Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A. F. AULL.....President *Pro tem.*
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk

In the absence of President Negley, Mr. Aull was called to the chair. At roll call the following members were present: Messrs. Atcheson, Aull, Boucher, Conway, Dickson Dauler, Flinn, Fox, Fritz, Fennerty, Ferson, Foley, Helmold, Hughes, Kerr, Kettenberg, Kirchner, Lemmer, Mears, Moore, McCafferty, Nüntker, Neeb, Nisbet, Rahauser, Reynolds, Roth, Rett, Thompson, Torrence, Voscamp and Wainwright.

The President announced that the meeting was a special one called for the purpose of electing two members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor.

Nominations being called for, the following gentlemen were named: Messrs. Joseph S. Finch, Wm. Torrence, Wm. Douglass and Samuel Boggs.

A motion was made and carried, that the name of the person receiving the lowest number of votes be dropped after the first vote.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Boggs, 24; Finch, 18; Douglass, 11; Torrence, 9. Mr. Boggs was elected.

On the second ballot Mr. Finch received 22 votes, and Mr. Douglass 9.

Mr. Boggs and Mr. Finch were then declared elected.

Adjourned.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.

Monthly Meeting Last Night—An Exhibit From the Library—A Legislative Measure Opposed—The School Directors Dilemma—What is to be Done?—Centennial—Thanks, &c.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City held a regular monthly meeting last night, in the Common Council chamber, President King in the chair. The members present were Messrs. Arrott, Craig, Brown, Benney, Cowan, Dunlap, Davidson, Donaldson, Hopkins, Marshall, Forrester, Golden, Gault, Hobson, Hanny, Hamphill, Hamilton, Hay, Cochran, Lea, R. C. Miller, Marthens, P. H. Miller, McCance, Patterson, Park, Ritenour, Straub, Smith, Stewart, Slack, Sutton, Trimble, Walton, Welsh, and President King.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Benney, of the Second ward, reported the election of Miss M. E. Scovel to fill a vacancy in the grammar department caused by the resignation of Miss Rachel McLain; also, the election of Miss Jesse Bell as an additional teacher in the primary department. Mr. Smith, from the Third ward, reported the election of Miss Annie H. Brown to fill a vacancy in the primary department; also, the election of Miss Bella Herring and Miss Hattie Musgrave as additional primary teachers. All the elections were confirmed.

LIBRARY STATISTICS.

Mr. R. C. Miller, Chairman of the Library Committee, reported that the circulation of books during January was 5,405. Thirty-seven new books were purchased and two donated. The same gentleman submitted the annual report of that committee for 1875. More than 175,000 visits were made to the Library during the year, and 50,000 volumes were in circulation. The receipts were $209.44, and disbursements $120.44, leaving on hand a balance of $89. The number of books in the Library on the 1st ult. was 6,140. Resolutions were submitted returning thanks to the publishers of the various city newspapers for gratuitous copies of their journals, to certain gentlemen and firms for donations of books, and asking for an appropriation for the ensuing year of $500, with which to purchase new books. The reports were received and filed and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. Hobson, from the Finance Committee, reported the following condition of the delinquent taxes for 1874:

Amount of duplicates		$26,830 72
Cash paid	$18,119 34	
Exonerations	3,926 94	22,046 28
Balance unsettled		$ 4,784 44

The following resolution also came from the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That the Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to credit the several collectors of delinquent taxes for 1874, with the exonerations as reported, and that warrants be ordered to pay the bills as reported.

The report was received and filed, and the resolution adopted.

CITIES OF FIVE CLASSES OPPOSED.

Mr. Smith submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Controllers of the common schools of the City of Allegheny, being a representative body of citizens, view with distrust the proposition to pass an act by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, dividing the cities of this Commonwealth into five classes, and respectfully remonstrate against the enactment of the law, and request our Senators and members of the House of Representatives to vote against the passage of a law by their honorable bodies proposing to divide the cities of the Commonwealth into five classes.

Mr. Smith stated that his objections to the act were that it was calculated to open the way to special legislation, an evil which every good citizen earnestly desires to avert. His remarks were concurred in by Mr. Walton.

Mr. Ritenour moved that, inasmuch as the resolution failed to specify the objections to the obnoxious bill, it be so amended as to state that the basis of opposition is that the act would facilitate special legislation.

The amendment was accepted and the resolution then adopted. The Secretary was ordered to transmit copies of it to our Legislators at Harrisburg.

THE DIRECTORS DILEMMA.

Mr. Smith also submitted the following:

Resolved, That in accordance with section 21, of the act of May 8, 1854, the time for organizing Boards of Directors and Boards of Controllers of the common schools in cities and boroughs is within twenty days of the annual municipal elections, and that the organizations of Boards of Directors and Boards of Controllers should not be completed until after the annual municipal election.

The resolution is, to the average reader, almost meaningless, but the object of it is to secure the election of School Directors and the organization of Boards within the time prescribed by the laws enacted in pursuance of the new Constitution. Mr. Smith, in a lengthy speech, explained its purpose and urged its adoption, but the legal threads running through his remarks were so intricate as to render altogether hopeless the task of reproducing his arguments. Let this instance suffice to explain the dilem

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100⅞.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113½.

THIS is what is popularly "ground-hog" day—the occasion when that animal has been popularly supposed to transmogrify itself into a weather prophet, by observing the length of its shadow, and determining thus whether the remainder of Winter will be long or short, mild or severe. The day of its appearance is the turning point of Winter, and its observations on its shadow determine whether it shall hibernate six weeks longer, or prepare to commence business again. Dr. WOOD, in our State Senate, has given elaborate study and an immortal record to the noble animal, so full of original methods in forecasting the weather, by bringing it prominently to the attention of the Senate in formal resolutions and an elaborate address. His remarks are said to have been equal to the occasion, and appreciative of the subject. With its name changed into Marmot, or Woodchuck, the same animal takes on poetic virtues, and finds its place in narrative and poetry. After all, there is something in a name even as applied to a ground-hog.

CENTENNIAL REMINISCENCES.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

My friend, Hon. W. W. KETCHUM, says I was in error in assigning Connecticut as the place of his nativity. Let it so stand. This correction only puts the exclusiveness of Pennsylvania in a stronger light than I pictured it.

Right over against this Pennsylvania habit I may mention a statement I recently read, that of all the members of the Legislature of one of the Western States, not one was a native of that Commonwealth.

Of the present members of the State Administration at Harrisburg, every one, according to the "Philadelphia *Times* Almanac," claims to be a native of the State. Of the Pennsylvania delegation in the present Houses of Congress, according to the same authority, the nativity of all but two is distinctly assigned to this State, and of those two the place of nativity of one is not mentioned.

The instinct of intensest nativism is not only apparent, but conspicuous. P.

CHARLEY ROSS.

ANOTHER story is afloat to the affect that CHARLEY ROSS has been discovered about twelve miles south of the town of Tiffin, Ohio. It was alleged that the boy was left at the house of a Mrs. BEBE, in October last, by two gentlemen, one of whom told her that he wished to leave him with her for a few days while he attended to some business. The men, after giving strict directions to watch him carefully lest he should wander off, and to allow no one but themselves to take him away, left, and have never returned. A photograph of the child was taken and sent to Mr. Ross. Upon its receipt Mr. Ross at once telegraphed a response to Mrs. BELLE GIBSON, stating that the picture bore a greater resemblance to the lost CHARLEY than any he had yet received. There is great excitement in that neighborhood. If it is CHARLEY, says the dispatch from Tiffin, it is thought the abductors were fleeing from the East while Mrs. MOSHER was testifying, and such great influence was being brought to bear on her to divulge the whereabouts of the stolen child, and that they thought they were hotly pursued by detectives and dropped him off in this out-of-the-way locality.

A NEW DIVINITY.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to India has developed an enthusiasm among some of the people of that heathenish portion of the British Empire of a strange type, and one which, while it will amuse some, will cause deep and serious thoughts in other minds. The profound darkness of the human mind, exhibited in the following free translation of a fragment of a poem written by a Caranese scholar, which the author intended to present to His Royal Highness, and which goes on in a similar strain through two hundred lines, will startle the religious mind of Christendom, and show, as few things could show, the need of Christian missions in Asia:

"Om! Invocation to the God, the Prince of Wales.
What is the use of the rain unless for man?
What is the need of the land and the sea, the air and food?
Why should any other God be worshiped?
God is here among us, and in him only will I believe.
I have cast aside the Trimurti.
If I ask for rain, the Prince will give it;
If I ask for the sun, the Prince will smile.
He not omniscient, omnipresent, almighty, the essence of perfection?
I will breathe him, and he shall be my food.
O may I live in him, and be dissolved in his greatness, as the river is lost in the sea!
I have no need now to doubt in faith; my new religion is one of sight and knowledge.
I have seen the flower face of my God!"

As the cholera happened to be prevailing in the poet's district at the time, and the new deity, being afraid of it, very prudently turned his steps some other way, his poet worshiper did not see "the flowery face of his god" at all.

CITY TAXATION.

It is evident from the character of the parties interested, and the strength of the resolutions adopted at the meeting in the Twenty-second ward that there is a growing feeling, in not merely the rural wards, but the entire city, over the rate of taxation. It is undoubtedly oppressive, and, in cases, well nigh crushing. With the depression in business, under which few are making money, and many count themselves fortunate if they clear expenses, the taxes are felt to be very burthensome. And in the rural wards, where men have real estate, without an income corresponding to its assessed value, they are simply crushed financially by the amounts annually required of them. The argument, on the other side is, that the only equitable arrangement is to assess property at its value, thus putting all on an equal basis. Putting this question aside, we suggest whether some method cannot be devised to inquire fully into the expenses of the city, that, by reducing outlays, we may limit taxation? Efforts, on the part of Councils, to reduce the expenses of the city, are usually met by extreme difficulties. Politics enter, more or less, into the nomination and election of members of Council, and political obligations and aspirations control, in many instances, the actions of members. In all such cases, those who make a business of politics, wield, very naturally, a large influence.

In looking into this question we cannot overlook the fact that our city debt has much to do with this taxation. This aggregates, in one form or other, over $18,000,000, which calls for interest to the amount of nearly $800,000. A portion of the debt,—for street improvements,—is being liquidated at the rate of ten per cent. a year. The railroad indebtedness is also in process of liquidation by means of a sinking fund,—and the Water Works bonds are to be disposed of in the same manner. The question, therefore, is, how much, in addition to the amounts above named, is absolutely necessary to carry us through, and yet maintain the efficiency of the city government. Why could not a commission, made up of one of the best citizens of each ward, take this subject in hand, and thoroughly investigate it? It is simply a question of business, and requires that the indebtedness, interest, outgoes, salaries, and all that enters into the expenses of the city be clearly ascertained, and reduced to a compact, intelligible statement. This done, and we will have a well-defined basis to work upon. We offer this suggestion as a starting point, and in the belief that few, if any of our citizens have a clearly defined idea of the situation.

M'KEE'S CONVICTION.

The most remarkable trial, in the entire list of the whisky cases, closed with the conviction of MCKEE, who now awaits sentence. Eminent counsel were employed for the defense, and conducted his case with great ability. The speech of VOORHEES for the defense was masterly of its kind,—being of the vituperative order, but with a measure of excuse, as the crime was brought home to MCKEE by his confederates. The weak point of the defense was the absence of testimony to prove MCKEE innocent, while the Government did not rely on the testimony of confederates alone to prove him guilty, but sustained that evidence with other testimony, which made the evidence cumulative and strong. The defense rested on the hope that the Government had no other evidence than that of the confederates, and so expected to break this down through the ruling of the Judge, declaring it incompetent testimony. This failed because of the vital fact that the evidence of accomplices was sustained, and hence his hopes were dashed. There was no plausible denial of his guilt, nor even of the testimony against him. The characters of the interested witnesses against him were not impeached, except so far as the assertion that they were accomplices did this. In brief he had no real defense, and his counsel simply sought to clear him on a technicality. In this they failed.

Had there been any real occasion for doubting his guilt, we imagine the technicalty employed would have been more effective than it really was. But his counsel were unfortunate as to the time of introducin their claim for a non-suit. Assuming that no evidence existed beyond that of confederates in guilt, they argued very urgently for a non-suit on the ground, not that the defendant was innocent, but that the witnesses were not admissible, nor their testimony possessed of weight, because they were confederates in crime. There was, in this, an implied admission of the guilt, and this, with the urgency with which the non-suit was pressed, was accepted as indicating a fear to have the trial go forward, and so prejudiced his case before the Court and the country. The further prosecution of the trial served to confirm this impression, and the outcome was what was popularly expected,—his conviction. We do not think any were desirous of this result, in so far as M'KEE was individually concerned. He had, previously, borne a good character, and was an economical, careful man, of considerable wealth, and apparently above the temptation to crime, of the character he is adjudged guilty. He is largely interested in one of the dailies of St. Louis, and will probably suffer keenly over his downfall. The crime fastened upon him, however, demanded the most vigorous prosecution, as it involved the entire question of the administration of law. Either the Government must sustain itself in these cases, or the law was utterly without force.

The result reached in this case will be productive of a good moral influence in the country at large. It affords proof that the highest social standing and the possession of wealth will not screen from conviction, if cases are prosecuted with proper urgency and strength. Examples of this character were needed to prove the sincerity and strength of the movement against the Whisky Ring. It is unfortunate for MCKEE that he was of the gang, and particularly sad that he or any others should be engaged in such nefarious practices; but being thus involved, it was right and proper that they should be brought to the bar of justice. We need, in this country, the thorough maintenance of the laws. The tendency to evade or override law, to swindle the Government, and to reach sudden wealth by nefarious means, has grown to be too general to be longer overlooked. It is sapping the morals of the nation, and dragging down public and private virtue. There is nothing of political significance in it,—the only feature attaching to the Republican party being the firmness with which such cases are prosecuted. The propensity seems wide-spread and general, and the life of the nation depending on the uprooting of the evil, and the restoration of morality and virtue among the people. In such senses, the successful prosecution of MCKEE is a gain to the public, though a sad circumstance for him.

The case of MAGUIRE comes next, and then that of BABCOCK. The opening of the MAGUIRE case by the prosecuting attorney seemed very mild, as though it were not to be heavily pressed. It will probably soon be over, and Monday next is fixed for opening BABCOCK'S case. The impression sought to be created, that he is to be let off, by a sort of blind trial, will lead to its being closely scrutinized. It is necessary to the credit of the Government that he be fairly tried, be the result as it may. We sincerely hope he may be able to prove himself innocent. The outgivings for his defence do not, as we see it, touch the points at issue. The President, it is said, has made a deposition that BABCOCK did not control, or attempt to influence, the changes of officials, or do anything else affecting the interests of the Whisky Ring, so far as the President is concerned; and this is doubtless true. If he did anything, so far as the charges go, it was to make the impression on those at St. Louis that he did, and so receive a sum of money, a part of the proceeds of the Ring. We repeat, we hope he may be able to prove his innocence; but a fair trial is necessary in his case, as well as of others implicated.

THE CURRENCY MOVEMENT IN CONNECTICUT.

The strongest indication that the cause of currency reform is making real progress is the fact of the great awakening upon the subject in the East. The New Haven (Conn.) *Union* contains a quite full report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Currency Club of that city on the evening of the 25th ult. Following is the "head-line" abstract of the proceedings:

Another crowded meeting at the Insurance Building—Forcible Speeches by Henry Kilham, Alexander Troup, Joseph Sheldon, Philip Pond and J. P. Phillips—Growing Interest in the Financial Question—A Conundrum in Regard to Sumner—Is He Afraid to Debate the Currency Question with His Equals—Does He Prefer to Discuss with Boys?

The routine *business* of the meeting was to devise methods of circulating a petition for the repeal of the specie-resumption act. One speaker said that five thousand names could be obtained in that city alone. Mr. PHILLIPS alluded to a recent article in the New York *Times* on the subject of the currency, and declared that it reminded him of being a boy once more and going to school, and having a NOAH WEBSTER'S spelling book put in his hand. He analyzed Professor SUMNER'S bullion report and showed its fallacy, and added:

In England small notes were not issued; and yet, when they have a panic there, the laboring men are the first to feel it. France issued six hundred millions of legal-tender notes. She is one of the most prosperous nations on the globe. We are told that paper will drive all the gold out of the country. France did not take Professor Sumner's advice. She was largely drained of gold. Now, after this immense issue of paper, gold commenced to flow in in a steady stream, and has been flowing in ever since. Gold has flowed in so largely that it has displaced the paper. They did not strip themselves of paper, but they issued paper and gold flowed in.

After ridiculing Professor Sumner's pretense of being a scientific financier by showing the utter fallacy of his main proposition, he proceeded to state some of the cardinal points of doctrine of the currency reformers, a few of which we subjoin:

1. The currency reformers ask, first, that the resumption act be repealed; we ask that because that act fixes attention upon the time set for resumption, and diverts thought from the pressing necessities of the present hour.

2. We do not want a declaration of future action; we want an immediate effort to improve the character of our currency; we want nothing whose tendency is to alarm capital and paralyze enterprise. Our great object is to have the industries of the country at once put in motion, make greenbacks a full legal tender, have the Government at once treat them as gold coin, and cease to dishonor their own paper.

3. We desire that the present monopoly which is enjoyed by the national banks of issuing paper money should be abolished. All the money of the country should be coined by the people through their agent, the Treasury Department.

4. We desire that *no class legislation be tolerated*. The whole nation should be the objects of legislation, and not the bankers and the creditors.

Mr. POND said:

The resumption act was passed a year ago; and we had three years left in which to resume. During the past eighteen months the currency had been contracted $40,000,000, but instead of lowering the price of gold this had increased the premium. What progress had been made? The premium on gold was more than it was a year ago. Was this like resumption? What effect has this had on business? Let the failures to the amount of nearly $200,000,000 answer. The failures were the effect of the resumption act passed one year ago. What will be the case three years hence? Will not the country wake up until the whole country is bankrupt? People should wake up and pour into Congress their petitions for a repeal of the act. How are we to come to specie payments by contracting the currency and waiting for gold to flow in? It will flow in as soon as we can get to work and earn something. A policy that would set the laboring man at work was the policy of the club to-day. Let us have no more dread of resumption. Pass an act that the Government shall receive greenbacks for duty on imports; and also pass an act restoring the greenbacks to the position in which they were when first issued, viz., be convertible into gold-bearing bonds at par. This would absorb any surplus greenbacks, if any surplus existed. These two bills would bring gold and greenbacks together within sixty days. Let the Government do this and we shall soon have specie payments. Then nobody would want gold; work would be plenty.

Mr. SHELDON said:

We can easily show that less wealth is being earned, less business done, in consequence of the fear of loss occasioned by that act. It stands in the way of an immediate resumption of business. Men fairly reason that if the Government shall attempt to carry out this measure, great changes are certain to take place. We must wait before we invest our money to see what those changes may be. In the meantime, labor is unemployed, and the vast amount of interest on all debts, public and private, continues to roll on, and in the face of diminished production it makes the country poorer and poorer every day, a fact indicated on the records of the Gold Board by the advance in gold from 109 to 113.

As to the first question, we do not say that the amount of gold needed to pay interest would be less, but its cost would be less.

If a business man needed any article, would he send out a multitude of agents into a single market to bid against each other, and loudly proclaim his desperate need of that article at the same time, or would he send out his confidential agent to quietly buy it wherever he could buy it best? The Government takes the first course, and of this we complain—make the greenbacks receivable for duties, and the premium on gold would tend to fall.

Other speakers followed in the same strain. Professor SUMNER was called for, but "did not happen to be present," which accounts for the "conundrum" of the head-lines.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT DALE OWEN, who is now at the home of his son in Marquette, Mich., is soon to give a public reading of "Enoch Arden" in that place.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH, the well-known lecturer, has been lying seriously ill for several days at the house of Dr. J. H. Helmer, at Lockport, N. Y.

THE carriage in the Boston procession, on the occasion of the Bunker Hill celebration last June, which attracted most attention was occupied by Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman, General Irwin McDowell, Colonel J. C. Audenreid, and E. D. Winslow, now the fugitive forger.

THE salt air of Brooklyn agrees with John G. Saxe. When the witty poet was examining houses in that city with a view to purchasing, a lady acquaintance, of ambitious ideas, said to him: "Whatever you do, Mr. SAXE, be sure and purchase a house with a fine outside." Meeting her afterwards he said: "I have done what you wished—I have bought me a house with a fine outside to which you will always be welcome."

GENERALITIES.

ONLY the sunny hours
Are numbered here—
No winter-time that lowers,
No twilight dear.
But from a golden sky
When sunbeams fall,
Though the bright moments fly—
They're counted all.

THE prevailing vice of society at the British capital is gambling.

THE Treasurer of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., is reported a defaulter, but to what amount is not known.

JUDSON BROTHERS, pork packers of New Haven, Conn., are reported to have failed, with liabilities estimated at $300,000.

THE re-appearance of the plague which raged in 1665 is prophesied in London. The *Lancet*, however, ridicules the idea.

THE Chicago gas companies have come down to $2.50 per thousand, and the directors are wriggling on the ragged edge of economy.

THE present Board of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee will hold a meeting in Washington to-day, and organize for the Presidential campaign. A President, Secretary and other officers of the committee will be elected.

A BURLY Britton, maddened by some stage reflections on John Bull in a Milwaukee theatre, a few nights ago, charged upon the actors, revolver in hand, and cleared the stage in a jiffy. And yet they call this the glorious Centennial year.

THE Chicago *Tribune's* crooked whisky editor has made the discovery that the waste beer from the saloons in that city is manipulated in such a way as to produce 187,500 gallons of excellent distilled spirits, and of course the Government is defrauded out of the ninety-cent tax.

IT is estimated that every time a train of cars of the average length stops, it costs in wear and tear of material, and loss of power fully seventy-five cents. This is what makes a conductor always look so cheerful when he hauls up at a flag station in the middle of a snow storm to take on a string of onions and a man with a dead-head pass.

DR. CUMMING, the London Presbyterian prophet warns his hearers that the millennium cannot possibly be postponed after September, 1876. Cumming has been postponing this event at the request of numerous nobility and gentry *nine die* ever since he entered the ministry. The millennium will probably come when it gets ready.

THE annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, held in New York on Monday evening, resolved that the Philadelphia branch of the Evangelical Alliance be requested to embrace suitable opportunities for acquainting the distinguished visitors to the National Exhibition with our Christain and philanthropic institutions.

THEY say that the people of Cheyenne are singularly particular about the way you pronounce the name of their town. Let any of them hear you call it anything but Shyann, and if you can dodge around the corner before he gets his pistol out, and reach the mountains before he overtakes you, your chances for living a few years longer are just about as good as they ever were.

THERE'S a boy in Burlington who swallowed a can of concentrated lye two years ago, and although his mother made him carry a hatchet in his pocket and hung a picture of G. Washington over the foot of his bed, she hasn't been able to get a word of truth out of him since. She wants to know what to do with him. Oiled strap in liberal doses is good, but we think this is a desperate case. Better let him read law and trust a merciful providence.

A CASE of chronic laziness is reported in Washington. A young man appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department was conducted to his desk and informed what his duties were. The chief of the department discovered him a short time after comfortably reposing in his seat, with his feet characteristically resting on the desk. "Hello," said the chief; "don't you expect to do any work?" "Work be hanged!" exclaimed the astonished youth; "I had to work hard enough to get here."

STATE NEWS.

CLARION has a new $125,000 jail.

A MAN named Masters, of Jefferson county, is represented to have fallen heir to a fortune in Saxony reaching into the millions.

ALL the coke ovens at Wampum are in blast. It is intended to get stock enough ahead to keep up the supply when the furnace is blown in.

UPWARDS of $45,000 worth of property was disposed of at Sheriff's sale in Hollidaysburg on Friday last, many valuable real estates bringing merely nominal sums.

THE Greensburg *Tribune* says: "The open winter we have been having thus far has enabled our farmers to do their spring sod ploughing. There has been more ploughing done in this county, in December and January, than for twenty years past during the same season of the year."

THEY thought they had discovered a silver mine at Homewood last week. Half a dozen stalwart yeomen delved into a cave, which was grand to behold, its walls seeming to be lined with silver, with diamonds and with precious stones which sparkled with such radiance as to present a scene of splendor both startling and beautiful. Going through this cavern they found a small entrance to a narrow passage which was just large enough to admit their pushing through it in single file. After advancing in this way for some distance, they came to where the earth and stones had caved in, rendering it impossible for them to proceed any further without lying down on their backs and propelling themselves feet foremost. After traveling in this style for a time, they got tired, took the back track and returned home, being welcomed by the townfolks, who were in the *gut vise*. It is not very safe to say silver in that town now.

A Rampant Rebel.

A few days ago General Robert Toombs addressed the Democratic members of the Georgia Legislature. From the report in the Atlanta *Constitution* we quote a few of the closing sentences. He said: Now, these miserable wretches—the Yankees—have injected five million of savages into the stomach of our body politic, and the man who says he accepts negro suffrage, I say, accursed be he. I will accept everything; I will accept Grant and empire before I will accept such a Democracy. The poor, ignorant negro—talk of him governing you and me! It takes the highest order of intellect to govern the people, and these poor wretches talk of governing us! Why, they can't perpetuate their own negro power. In the countries where they were in the majority they did not preserve the power and perpetuate their rule. My remedy helped us to break that up. We carried them with us by bribery and intimidation. I advised it and paid my money for it! You all know it, but won't say it. But I will say it, for I fear no man, and am prepared to render an account to none but the Great Judge, oefore whom I must appear in a few years, for my enemies have thought my services to my country so great that they have done me the honor to exclude me from again serving my people. I contest the honor with our chief, Mr. Davis. I am as good as he is, and he is no better than I am. I demand that they shall place me beside him. I thank them for it! It is very few things that I have to thank them for, but I do thank them for that. I am entitled to the honor they thus dispensed, and I shall ask our representatives to demand it for me, for I fought for it, and to bring it about. I am, I believe, the only living secessionist to-day in the State of Georgia. This Constitution is a thievish thing and robs the people. The largest county has the most representatives, no matter whether it is full of gophers or men! That's "what's the matter with Hannah now?" I don't want representation based on population alone; we never before had it so in Georgia. It was always based on population and territory, and if you have a convention I can make you a Constitution by which the people will rule and the nigger will never be heard of!

Advertised Letters-----Official List.

List of Letters Remaining in the Postoffice, at Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., on Wednesday, February 2, 1876.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of Letters by CARRIERS, at the residences of the owner, may be secured by observing the following rules:

1.—Direct Letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Postoffice and State.

2.—Head Letters with the writer's POSTOFFICE and STATE STATE and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answer be directed accordingly.

A request for the return of a Letter to the writer, if unclaimed within thirty days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POSTOFFICE and STATE, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with. Letters bearing such endorsement will be returned to the writers thereof without additional charge.—See Sec. 8, Law of 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, February 2, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Agnew Minnie
Allen Blanche
Allen Edna
Atkinson Hattie C
Baker Lillie
Bangert Mrs A A
Bails Frances E
Barlow A J
Bassett Alice
Bentley Susan
Blackmore Emma
Bowden Etta
Bracken Lu
Brown Jane
Brown Minnie
Bube Caroline
Bunton Elizab'h
Burry Sophia
Caldwell Sadie
Campbell Annie
Carney Mary
Carter Mary F
Clair Mary
Clarke Adelie
Cook Mrs J C
Copley Margaret
Crampton Rose
Criswell Mattie
Crouch Nellie
Derby M S for Deen Emma
Dickson Mary
Duffy J E
Ellis A S
Farnsworth M 2
Farrell Annie J
Fass Mary
Fisher Laura D
Freeman Fannie
Freyer Albret
Friedrichs Madame
Furber A B
Gard Maggie
Glenn Bridget E
Garmon Miss
Graham G M
Gray Emma
Hancox Hannah
Harvey Mary E
Harvey Miss S
Hasting Rose
Heal Mrs Ann
Henderson Carrie
Henderson Marie
Hill Miss Mannie
Hofman Kate C
Holtzman Linda
Hean Miss Sue
Hoover Susan
Hopkins Emma
Huffman Arab'a
Huskins Alice
Humphreys Mrs Mattie
Hussey Emma
Jenkins Kate
Jones Cis
Jones Mrs Eliza
Johnson Katie
Kitty Mrs Jane
Kraus Maggie
Kuhn Maggie
Lancaster Carrie
Lee Mrs Annis
Lewis Miss Ida
Lobier Alexander
Lindsay Lizzie H
Little Miss Agnes
Lucas Miss Jen'n
Lucas Anna
Mack Mobie
Mahoney Nettie
Martin Mary J
Marshall Annie
Maynard Nellie
Manchington A
Morlow Emma
Mosley Mrs for McCann Mrs Dan
McCracken Ann
McGee Mrs Kate
McGill Nancy for
McGready Ann
McGinley Ann
McIlwaine Mrs O S 2
McIlwaine Mrs S
McKay Lotta
Neidengard A
Neall Stanley
Newcombe Alo
Nycum A C
Norton C F
Nole Jno M
Ohlenger Chas
O'Reilly Jno J
Paul Leo
Parrett Beecher
Paney James O
Patterson James
Pesen Chas
Peterson Chas J
Pfeil Thos
Pierce Wilson
Phillips Wm
Porter James H
Porter J M
Pulliam H
Queen Mr
Raymer B
Rackay Fred
Reasner D
Reyer Chas
Renner Louis
Rich John
Riggins Capt RF
Ripple James W
Richardson C A
Riley Beverly
Rigle Chas
Rowan Pat
Rollins Chas
Rosenthal Morris
Ramage T
Ross Wm
Rooks D Levi
Rogers James
Russell Geo D
Russell Chas T
Ryan Michael
Ryan James
Russell Leo
Schern Jos
Schuman Wm
Schlmitt Jno
Scholler R
Schrage Jno
Schmidt A F
Schwer W
Seymeown J B
Schirrore M
Snoemaker Jno
Sheridan Pat
Smith F E
Smith G F
Smith J W
Smith A no S
Smith Ellen
Snively Edith
Stilwell Mrs Harry
Toner Mrs A
Wade Jennie L
Wanamaker Maggie
Warner Tillie
Waters Mrs Maria
Wilson Mary
Witt Anna
woods Mrs E L
Wray Ellie
Young Anna

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1876.

Gentlemen's List.

Adolph Edwin C
Atkins Harry S
Agnew Henry
Amon Jr R
Anlebrand M
Allen W C
Anderson W T
Anthony Wm
Aarnson Hugh
Avondale J
Asthaller John
Baer Henry
Baukie Henry
Barchfield M
Barclay Rev D
Barber Jr H
Barliett P J
Bedillior Abram
Bickell Alfred
Bissinger A
Bleifus Geo C
Blackshaw J E
Blair R
Borner C
Bodine J H
Boyle James
Brown Joseph H
Brooks Jno A
Brown M
Brashear Dr
Brewer Allen
Brent Raymond
Brother Pitt
Brightman C H
Bullock Wm S
Burk Thos
Caldwell Jno A
Cambie C F
Cambie James
Cammer J
Cassidy Chas
Casey M
Carr Jno
Carlisle C H
Carragan T S
Clark John H
Cochran C
Coleman Wm C
Coleman Frank
Collins Mr
Comer Thos
Cooler Peter
Conlon T G
Craig S
Crook Wm H
Cross Wm
Crawford J R
Crago W R
Crowell J
Cunningham Jos
Curtin Thos
Davies Jno
Davidson Robt
Deany Jno
Dermott J M
Dietrich M
Dick Geo
Dickey Mr
Dohnsky M
Downey Jno
Duis H
Duff Louis
Dunlap Jno J
Eagin Mickey
Ebersole Jno
Eberle Jno
Eberman D R
Elders Robt
Elliott T M
Elliott W C
Fallon Pat
Farquhar A B
Ferus L B
Fitzpatrick P
Fitzpatrick W B
Ferry P T
Field Geo L
Fengschulde S C
Fitzgerald M
Fleming R J
Floyd James
Foster
Fleming M
Fleming Wm F
Forrest Henry
Folght S R
Foy Matthew
Forbes Jno
Fordyce Geo W
Forsythe Chas S
Forey Mathew
Frert T M
Frisbie C
Fraser H
Freeman Mark
Freyer Will P
Francis W B
Gallagher John
Gallagher Jack
Gasper E R
Gardner Jacob
Gasper R E
Gallan Brooks B
Gensler John
Gee John H
Gilson Samuel
Gilley Adam
Glinn John
Glasgow Jno
Glogger Jno N
Glacken Pat
Godfrey C B
Goldsmith Harry
Goewey A B
Gordon Peter
Gray Wm M
Greene Chas
Greer Sam'l
Hahn Fred
Hannan J T
Hasson J W
Harney James
Harton W D
Hazelton G A 3
Hazlett Jos
Heeney W Thos
Hereft Thos
Henderson Sam
Henry H S
Heron P W
Heinz Herman
Herchman B
Hengesser Otto
Hine David
Hirth Henry
Hindman Thos
Higgins Thos
Hill Meridan
Hoover C
Holtz M C
Hoffstot J M
Holtzman C H
Holbock H H
Horner E
Horning Geo
Humble F
Huntington C
Hurley Michael
Haffnagle C
Hipin F
Hutchin M F
Inwillius C S D
Janeway J B H
Jacob Abram
Jones Thos
Jones M
Johnson Dick
Johnson Ross
Keane H J
Keaney B J
Kettelsberg Louis
Kelly Wm
Kelly Jas
Kennedy W R
Kelly Pat
Kelly Thos J
Kerr Jas
Kinsey W S
Knolle Henry
Knott N
Krebs H G
Laukins M
Lancaster T S
Lalonde J
Leary Jno
Lewis Saml
Lee W M
Leach Lewis
Lehman C
Leonard Geo W
Lewis R N
Leighton Alex
Lee F
Lenox Andrew
Little F W
Lindsay Jno
Lightner H J
Link James D
Lyons Jos
Mahon Jno W
Mahoney Wm
Maher Henry
Mahan Prof J W
Mellor Chas
Mitchel, John H
Mitchell C S
Miller G W H 2
Miller Bernard
Moore Chas G
Morris Peter
Moore P J
Moore Lowrie
Moore Jno
Murray Jno
Murphey W
Munson W M
Muinheard G A
Mullin Wm
Meyster Andrew
Munson M.
Meaban Geo
McBride Chas
McCartney D W
McCabe Jos
McClure And
McClellan W B
McConaghy E E 2
McDaniel Jno
McGowan Thos
McGowan Johnny
McGee Barney
McGovern J M C
McFadden Jno
McKeever H
McMasters Jos
McMasters Wm

FIRMS.

Binker & Co A D
Barronet & Co
Boyd & White
Connor & Co
Cameron & Bro
Dounds & Co
Devlin & Co P C
Curtis & Brown
Fox & Co J J
Freeland & Ward
Davis & Hartle
Howell & Son
Howard, Fox & Co
Hart & Whitney
James & Co W L
Murphy & Bro
Maxwell, Brady & Co
Neuln & Co H
Russell & Irwin
Russell & Co Henry
Singer & Co
Troy & Co A J
Walker W & H
Wilson, Cochran & Co

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agent Cumberland Valley Commercial Agency Co
Howland Coal Works
Jorcek Mfg Co
Kanger & Co
Pocket Corn Sheller Co
Rich & Butter Machine Co

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Assets January 1, 1875, - $778,251.86.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compound semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. H. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

1876. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF

EXTRAORDINARY GOOD BARGAINS AND VALUE

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Our Dress Goods Department, which has been kept continually full of the Newest Attractions in every grade and style of materials, and during the past few days all the Very Latest Novelties having been added, it will now be found unusually complete, and in every quality for the price in all Goods, the value will be UNSURPASSED ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

At 12½c, 15c and 18¾c, Desirable Dark Dress Goods, Sateen Stripes.
At 18¾c, New London Plaids, a great bargain.
Large assortment in "Quadrille" Plaids, newest novelty.
At 50c, An extra bargain in Fine Camel's Hair Suitings, worth $1.00.
Full lines of Arctic and Knickerbocker Suitings, very low.
Newest Shades in Colored Cashmeres and Merinos.

At 12½c, 15c and 18¾c, Extra bargains in "Suez" and Camel's Hair Plaids.
At 12½c, the new "Brighton" Plaids.
At 25c, a great variety of most Desirable Goods.
Fine French Suitings from 25c to $1, extra value.
Fine assortments of Pongee Silks, Pongee Mohairs, Repps, &c.
Newest colors in Colored Alpacas, Mohairs, &c., &c.

Extraordinary good value in Good Black Dress Silks, and beautiful line of Newest Shades in Colored Silks, all qualities. Also, All-Wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres, Merinos, Queen's Cloths, Thibet Cloths, Empress Cloths, Bombazines, &c., at Very Low Prices.

DOMESTIC GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Buying all goods in this Department in large lots directly from manufacturers, and importing all our Linen and Foreign Goods directly ourselves, intermediate profits are thus saved to our customers, and the inducements offered in this line are equaled but by few houses in America, and to those buying by the piece or half piece, dozen or half-dozen, a liberal reduction is given, in some instances even less than wholesale prices. At present some extra BARGAINS are OFFERED.

At 6 1-4c, THE BEST MAKES OF SHIRTING AND DRESS CALICOS, NONE BETTER, WITHOUT REGARD TO BRANDS.

At 5c, Good Fast Colored Calicos.
At 7c and 8c, Choicest Styles in New Calicos.
At 5c, 6¼c, 7c and 8c, Fine and Heavy Unbleached Muslin.

At 6¼c, Good Styles Shirting Prints.
At 8c, Great Bargains in yard wide Chintzes, in short lengths.
At 8½c, All-Linen Crashes and Towels.

At 10c, "FRUIT OF THE LOOM" MUSLIN. Extra Good Bargains in Loom Linens, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Irish Linens, Pillow Case Muslins, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, Twilled Sheetings, Linen Sheetings, Huck and Damask Towels, Fine Knotted Fringed Towels, Initial Towels, Plain and Twilled Towelings, Ticks and Checks, German Ticks and Checks, Heavy Shirtings, New Spring Calicos, Chintzes, Percales, &c., Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.

New Goods Opening Daily in Every Department, and always at the Lowest Prices.
N. B.—Our LADIES' JOURNAL for February, is now out and ready for mailing. Send your address for sample copy. Free.

LOW PRICES

FOR

GOOD DRY GOODS!

AT

ERWIN'S,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

At 6¼c, a few more of those yard wide

Dark Chintzes,

The best bargains of the season.

At 6¼c, yard wide

Bleached Muslins,

Worth 10 cents, soft finish and very good goods.

At 10c, one of the best known makes of yard wide

Shirting Muslins,

A real bargain.

8-4, 9-4, 10-4

Sheetings,

In Browns and Bleached, at remarkably low prices.

Bleached and half bleached

Table Linen,

At 37½c, 45c, 50c 60c and 75c.

Napkins,

Largest size and best quality of Linen, at $1.25 and $1.50 per dozen—real bargains.

Shirt Fronts

In all the fashionable styles, by the single front or dozen at very low prices.

All the best Calicos

In all new styles, light, dark and medium. New small styles for children. Chintz styles for Wrappers, etc., all at only 8½c.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,

Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—We have still a full line of Black Cashmeres at 75c, 85c, 90c and $1.

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.

The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.

MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC
Schiedam Schnapps

This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

CITY FISCAL AFFAIRS.

January Financial Report of Controller Snodgrass.

The following is the report, furnished us by the City Controller, of the receipts and disbursements in behalf of the city during the month which ended yesterday:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond Markets	$ 7,458 59
Fifth Ward Market	134 55
Fifth Avenue Market	314 80
South Side Market	1,400 85
Street Engineering	2,132 35
City Weigh Scales	200 08
Monongahela Wharf	1,018 00
Allegheny Wharf	500 00
South Side Wharf	300 00
Interest—Bank Balances	426 75
Building Inspection	241 00
Weighing Coal—Private Scales	763 81
City Tax, 1875	29,100 00
Water Works Interest Tax, 1875	10,900 00
Fire Tax, 1875	7,500 00
Sinking Fund Tax, 1875	7,500 00
Old City Special, 1875	1,200 00
Lawrenceville Special, 1875	1,500 00
East Birmingham Special, 1875	2,000 00
St. Clair Special, 1875	200 00
Birmingham, Special, 1875	200 00
Business Tax, 1875	12,426 29
Water Tax, 1875	52,600 00
Outstanding Tax, 1875	4,334 97
Streets, Grading and Paving	672 06
Vehicle Licenses	1 00
Water Works	10 50
Mayor's Office, Hon. W.C. McCarthy	2,098 50
Street and Sewer Improvement Fund under 50 Per Cent. Ord.	22,579 58
Streets, Grading and Paving, South Side	66 55
Streets, Improvement under Penn Avenue Act	19,822 20
Attorney's Commissions, T. S. Bigelow	516 63
Passenger Railways	3,107 13
Borough East Birmingham	136 01
Refunded Acct. Temperanceville Instalments	14,189 82
City Building Acct. by Commissioners	15,496 53
Total	$223,068 46

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$ 5,652 52
Printing	1,607 97
Fire Department	9,263 45
Police	26,852 81
Water Works	2,701 36
Streets	5,992 79
Pittsburgh Gas Co	15,422 35
Diamond Markets	343 95
Monongahela Wharf	327 52
Allegheny Wharf	133 51
Weigh Scales	85 88
Contingent Fund	239 46
East End Gas Co	2,227 61
City Property	1,394 78
Finance Fund	217 15
Fifth Ward Market	25 00
City Hall Furnishing, Cleaning, and Repairs	922 00
Roads	1,708 74
Surveys	353 63
Water Extension	12,661 62
Fifth Avenue Market	322 69
South Side Market	123 69
Equalization	1,763 99
South Side Gas Co	4,016 25
West Pittsburgh Gas Co	1,669 18
Municipal Sinking Fund	14,189 82
Streets and Sewers, under 50 per cent. Ordinance	1,244 23
Vehicle License Commission	781 39
Total	$112,475 39
Balance in Treasury January 1, 1876	$ 41,406 91
Receipts for January	223,068 46
Total	$264,475 37
Disbursements in January, 1876	112,475 39
Balance in Treasury February 1, 1876	$151,999 98

DEPOSITED IN CITY DEPOSITORIES.

Duquesne	$ 50,666 66
United Savings Bank	50,666 66
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	50,666 66

COUNTY REGISTER'S BUSINESS

Report of the Transactions for January.

The report of County Register Gray for the last month is as follows:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	*Executors.*
Lucas Dressel	
Nancy Taylor	James Duff.
C. W. Goldstrohm	Wm. Jancey,
Alexander McKee	Wm. McCutcheon.
Mary Ann Jones	
Zachariah Blair	Mrs. Margaret Trimble.
Nancy Bell	M. L. Baum.
Hannah Berry	Mary A. Berry.
Florian Rinehart	Monegar Rinehart.
Alex. C. Robinson	
Elizabeth Hughes	
Frank Husak	Frank Husak, Jr.
Wm. Atkinson	Jas. S. Atkinson.
	Geo. D. Riddle.
Elizabeth Huhn	John Harrison.
Julius Drocourt	A. H. Drocourt.
Julia Richardson	Geo. K. Stevenson.
Dr. John H. Grouard	Amelia Grouard.
Catharine Long	Julia Mattern.
J. C. Mattern	James J. Donnell.
Lewis Haasz, Jr.	
Margery Crawford	Wm. V. Evans.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED

Decedents.	*Administrators.*	*Bond.*
Jno. M. Schoudel	A. and Ex. Schoudel	$ 500
Lucas Dressel, c. t. a.	Barbara Dressel.	4,000
Harper McLaren	Alice B. McLaren	5,000
C. W. Goldstrohm, c. t. a.	B. Goldsthrom	300
Valentine Gering	J. M. Shafer	100
Thomas Perry	Robt. J. Watson.	2,000
Allen Ramsey	Robt. J. Watson.	200
Jas. H. McKnight	Jas. McKnight.	1,000
Jno. G. McKnight	Jas. McKnight.	3,000
R. J. Cunnigham	W. S. Cunnigham	8,000
Mary A. Jones c. t. a.	John Hodges	1,700
David Cunningham	Wm. Forsyth	5,000
Peter Neff	Maria Moon	900
James White	Mary A. White	5,000
Wm. Owens, Jr	Wm. D. Williams	16,000
A. C. Robinson, c. t. a.	J. J. Robinson	150,000
Esther McFerron	James McFerron	1,000
Olive P. Wilgus	Lor. D. Wilgus	4,000
Patrick Crehan	Cath. Crehan	200
Elizabeth Hughes c. t. a.	M. M. Hughes	3,000
Eliza M. Johnson	Wm. Blakeley	6,000
Henry C. McClurg	Wm. McClurg	5,000
Chas. McCantey	Bartley Cowley	100
Fredericks Reeder	John Rieder	600
Martha Munn	James Munn	4,000
Jas. W. Davitt	S. S. Holland	10,000
Ann Sellers	T. J. O'Keefe	500
Wm. Miller, c. t. a.	Ludwig Zoerb	1,500
Thomas Woods	Coleman Nee	1,100
Henry E. Lippert	Mary B. Lippert	300
Wm. Barney	Christina Barney	280
Samuel Dempster	Alex. Dempser	3,000
John Harrow	John W. Carle	5,000
John Cox	Wm. F. Cox	1,000
Rebecca Stewart	Mattis Weltie	600
Rebecca J. Frazier	A. D. Frazier	200
Geo. Riegner	Joseph Riegner	300
Oliver P. Ferguson	Saml. Means	300
Thos. F. Houston	E. F. Houston	66,000
Catherine Eibel	Benj. Eibel	100
Ebenezer Currie	Wm. Curries	5,000
Mary J. Clark	Hugh Clark	500
Wm. Campbell	James M. Love	100

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to W. H. Miller, Nov. 13, 1875; interest of Thos. Ballentine in lot on Stanton avenue, Millvale. Price..... $50

Same to Lyman J. Gage, Dec. 31, 1875; interest of the Chicago and Pittsburgh Mining and Transportation Company in 1 acre and 16 perches in Robinson township; also, coal underlying 57 acres and 97 perches in same township; also, coal under 15 acres in same township; also, 1 acre and 17 perches in same township, together with coal mines, works, &c. Price..... $5,100

Joseph Keeling et ux. to Simeon Bonscheur, July 17, 1875; lot on Railroad street, Twenty-seventh ward, city. Price..... $2,300

Samuel R. Newell et ux. to Wm. A. Thompson, Jan. 20, 1876; 3 acres in McCandless township. Price..... $1,200

James Sexton to Catharine Howe, Jan. 12, 1876; lot on Market street, Sixth ward, Allegheny city. Price..... $1,150

Ludwig Schmidt et ux. to Andreas Beck, Jan. 25, 1876; lot on Penn avenue, Ninth ward, city. Price..... $6,500

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at MAX SCHAMBERG'S European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Nurnberg at Baltimore; steamer Gellert at Plymouth; steamer City of New York at Queenstown; steamer City of Richmond at Queenstown; steamer Baltic at Queenstown.

The engineer corps of the Northwestern Railroad were in the city yesterday, locating. They are running a line down Big Run, through New Castle and on to Youngstown. We are informed that much of the heaviest work on the line is under contract, the work of grading between this city and Pittsburgh having been begun in December last. There seems to be a strong probability that the road will be built, and that it will be a competing line with that of the Pennsylvania Company. It will develop sections of Lawrence and Butler counties, rich in coal, limestone and ore, and be a great benefit to all branches of business.—*New Castle Courant.*

On Monday evening the benzine tank at the Citizens' Oil Works slightly overflowed, the fluid running down into the press-house. A laboring man named Greenwalt, entering shortly after with a lantern, caused an explosion, resulting in a considerable fire, which the prompt action of the men succeeded in subduing. The unfortunate man was severely burned about the hands and face.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1876.

There is no change in the local money market to note. The usual routine was the order of the day. There is, however, manifest in the market a strong demand for all classes of our Government bonds. The New York bankers say in regard to the movement of securities between London and New York that more difficulty is experienced in getting United States bonds in the former place, all the large lots having passed from the bankers there into the hands of English investors, who seem content to hold at present figures. Thus far this year, the *Bulletin* of that city says, the home demand for United States bonds from banks, trust and insurance companies has proved too great for the supply through importations, and there is no abatement in the home demand. Enough bonds have, however, been brought over to materially strengthen gold, and the immediate future of the gold premium depends largely on whether importations are continued.

The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company, which was recently sold out on its consolidated or second mortgage of $1,100,000, and bought in by a commitee representing the several interests in the company, met in Philadelphia on Monday for reorganization. Thomas H. Dudley was elected President, and John Scott, C. D'Invilliers, Wm. M. Carter, John S. Ritter, James H. Campbell and Joseph C. Herr, Directors. The title resolved on for the new organization is "The Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railway Company," the capital of which is to be $5,000,000, and new stock to that amount is to be issued to the present holders of Oil Creek stock, being $50,550 more than the authorized capital of the old company. The officers of the new company are also authorized to issue 7 per cent. bonds to the amount of $1,550,000, the said bonds to be delivered to creditors known as class "A." Income 6 per cent. bonds to the amount of $340,000 are also to be issued to creditors known as class "C." The officers of the new organization met yesterday. A mortgage on all the property of the company is to be made, in trust to the Fidelity Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, to secure the mortgage of $1,550,000 in favor of creditors in class "A." There is a previous first mortgage of $2,580,000, to which the road and its branches were sold subject.

The object of Mr. Hewitt's resolution, introduced in Congress on Monday, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of items which compose the so-called cash balance in possession of the United States, including the Treasury, Sub-Treasuries, and all others depositories of public moneys, is to obtain specific information which can be used as a basis for any future legislation. Besides the bullion and gold coin in the possession of the United States, the Treasury contains a considerable quantity of silver, a number of called bonds which have been redeemed, coupons which have been paid, coin certificates, and legal-tender notes deposited with the Treasurer by banks which decline to withdraw their circulation for the redemption of their notes as they may be presented. It is very important for Congress, before it takes any action on financial questions, to ascertain whether any or all of these items in addition to the bullion are actually counted as cash. For instance, the Government now holds some millions of dollars in silver and silver coin. This cannot be used for payment of interest on the public debt, and is in reality simply a fund accumulated for the redemption of fractional currency. To count this as available would, it is very evident, cause the resources of the Treasury to appear greater than they really are. The same is true, only in greater degree, of call bonds which have been redeemed, and coupons which have been paid. These are not available cash in any sense of the word, any more than a man's note, which he has paid at maturity, canceled, and filed away among his papers, is cash. The amount of legal-tender notes which have been deposited by banks desiring to withdraw their circulation in excess of the amount of that circulation which has already been redeemed, is reported to be about $18,000,000. No statement of cash assets of the Treasury can be intelligible until it is known whether this $18,000,000 has been set aside as a special fund for the purpose of redeeming bank notes as they come in, or whether it goes into the periodical statements of the Treasury Department as a portion of the cash on hand. If the latter is the case, there have been occasions within the past few months when the actual cash in the Treasury belonging to the United States and available for current expenses of the Government has been entirely exhausted.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113¼@113¾	5-20's 1868—coupons	123⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122⅜	10-40's, Reg.	116⅛
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	124½
" 1865	120⅝	New 5 per cents	117⅝
" 1865 new	119¾	10-40's—coupons	119¾
5-20's 1867	122		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	111⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	24⅜
Erie	17	Union Pacific	69⅛
L. Shore	97⅝	Toledo & Wabash	34
C. C. C. & I.	88	Harlem	135
St. Paul	41⅛	Adams Express	105
Do. Pref	75⅜	American Express	59
Michigan Southern	87⅛	U. S. Express	61¾
Do. Central	61¼	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	81½
North Western Com	41⅝	Quicksilver	17⅜
Do. Pref	62⅛	Fort Wayne	100⅞
Rock Island	103⅝	Hannibal & St. Jos.	21⅜
Cleve. & Pitts	94⅜	Panama	134
Pacific Mail	37⅜	Iron Mountain	19⅜
Western Union Tel.	78⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	55½	Cen. Trans (A)	47
Reading (S)	53	Empire Do	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	127⅜	A. V. R. R. 7-36 (A)	—
Oil Creek (B)	15⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	80½
Lehigh Valley (S)	64		

NEW YORK, February 1, 1876.

Money 5@7; prime mercantile paper 5½@7. The customs receipts were $742,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $729,000. The clearings were $15,000,000. Sterling was strong at 486¾a490. Gold advanced from 113 to 113¾, and closed at 113¾. The carrying rates were 2 to 5. Governments were strong and in good demand. Railroad bonds were generally firm. State securities were steady. The stock market was lower in early dealings, but afterward became firm and prices advanced 1-4 to 1. In the closing hour the market was heavy, and prices at near the lowest of the day. The transactions aggregated 118,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 5,500 Northwest common, 3,000 preferred, 6,000 Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, 34,000 Ohios, and 4,000 Wabash.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s '65, 118¾; do new, 119½; do of '67, 122½; do of '68, 123¾; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 116¼; do coupons, 119⅝; currency sixes, 124¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 46¾; do. new, 46; Virginia new, 37; do old, 38; Missouri 6s, 102¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 79¼; Pacific Mail, 37¾; Adams Express, 105¾; Fargo Express, 84½; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 61½; New York Central, 111¾; Erie, 17; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 135; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 91½; Union Pacific, 69½; Lake Shore, 67¾; Illinois Central, 97½; Pittsburgh, 98½; Northwestern common, 40¾; do preferred, 62½; New Jersey Central, 107½; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 41½; do preferred, 75¾; Toledo &Wabash, 105½; do preferred, 107½; Fort Wayne, 100; Terre Haute, 6¾; do preferred, 22; Chicago & Alton, 104½; do preferred, 109½; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Indiana Central, 105¾; Burlington & Quincy, 117½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 21½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 20½; Central Pacific, 105½; Union, 103¼; Union land grants, 103¾; Marisposa, 10½; do preferred, 10½; Panama, 30; Missouri Pacific, 114½.

LONDON, February 1 — 5 P. M. — The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £86,000. Consols, 93 13-16; 5-20s of 1865, 105⅞; do 1867, 109½; 10-40s, 107⅞; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central, 100½; Erie, 15⅞; do preferred, 32.

PARIS, February 1.—Rentes, 66f 87½c.

FRANKFORT, February 1.—U. S. new 5s, 100 3-4.

Petroleum.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G. M. Robinson	Empire o w	80

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
JANUARY 30ST.		
Warden, Frew & Co	Faucher & Co	2,064
JANUARY 31ST.		
Citizens o w	J. D. Tilford	100
Vesta Oil Wks	Do.	650
Citizens o w	J. S. Davis	780
H. S. A. Stewart	Do.	658
King & Co	Do.	50
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co	200
Hockstadt & Frew	Do.	200
J. A. McKee	Do.	600
Total		3,325

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thompson & Wks. m 1		Nimick & Co m	16
Zug & Co m	6	Chess S. & Co	7
Byers McC & Co m	1	Caughey & H m	2
S. Reynolds m	1	Jones A. J. m	5
Total			39

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

W. Clark p		W. Springer s	1
Shoenberger & Co o	15	Soho Furnace o	3
Zug & Co o	3		
Total			26

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 1, 1876.

The position of the markets has not varied much since the date of our last review, but continues dull, although an early improvement is confidently expected. In flour and grain there is nothing new to note, wulle in groceries and provisions the same may be said, and in produce the business is below the average, owing to the unsatisfactory weather, which is extremely disagreeable for out-door business.

APPLES—The market continues in an unsatisfactory condition, and the prices obtained are against the seller. Sales are made at from $1,50 to $2,50 ₱ bbl, according to condition.

APPLE BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged—65a70c ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in a jobbing way: Common Soda, 2a2½c; Refined do., 3¼a 4c; Nitrate, 4c; Pearls, 7½c; Potash, 7c; Manganese, 4½c; Arsenic, 2a3½c; Flour Spar, 2a2½c.

ALE—City brands are still quoted at $4 ₱ barrel to the city buyers and $5 to the country; XX $10; India Ale, $11. Half barrels in regular proportion.

BROOMS—We quote "Union factory:" Pat. Screw Ferule Carpet, $4,25; No 4 Extra Parlor, 4,25; No 4 carpet, 4,00; No 2 carpet, 3,75; No 6 Hurl, 4 spring, first quality, 4,00; No. 5 Hurl, 3 spring do, 3,25; No 4 Hurl, 3 spring do, 3,00; No 3 Hurl 2 spring do, 2 25; No 5 Stock Braid, 3 spring, 3,40; No 4 Stock Braid, 2 spring, 2,75; No 5 Varnished Handles, Hurl, 2,75; No 2 common, 2,00; No 3 Shakers, 3,00; Toy Brooms, 1,25a1,50 per dozen; Whisk, 1,25a1,75; No 4 Varnished Handles, Hurl, 2,50.

BEANS—The movement continues light, and with a supply in excess of present wants, prices are weak but not quotably lower; prime navies, $1,25a1,30.

BUTTER—The market continues slightly firmer; with a fair demand for choice, which sells at 27a28c ₱ lb, and good to prime at 20a25c.

CRANBERRIES—$11a12 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand, but no improvement in prices; we continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 13¾a14c; and do, New York, 14a 14½c.

DRESSED HOGS—8a8½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand continues light and the market easy, although prices are not quotably lower. Prime bright apples, sliced, 10a11c; quartered, 9a10c. Peaches, prime halves, 12a13c; peeled, 18 to 20c. Cherries, pitted, 25a27c; unpitted, 7a8c.

EGGS—The receipts continue in excess of the demand. Sale of fresh at 15a16c.

FLOUR—There is a very fair demand for good standard brands, and for such prices are fully maintained. We continue to quote—in a jobbing way, as follows:—Spring Wheat, $6,00a6,25 for Wisconsins and $6,50a6,75 for Minnesotas; red winters, $6a7 for common to choice; amber, $7,00a7,40; white, $8a8,75. Rye Flour, $5,25a5,75. Buckwheat Flour, 2½a2¾ ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The market is dull, and purchasers generally a fallow off of ¼c ₱ lb for low grades, and ¾c for prime Rio—the importers having been compelled to make the concession to effect sales. The wholesale trade here has been selling to country merchants at about the same figures asked by importers lately. Java steady.

Sugar in active demand at firmer figures, especially for New Orleans, which has advanced sharply at the point of purchase, and will, consequently, advance here. New Orleans molasses higher at all points and the tendency upward. An advance of 1 to 2 cts. on high grades is reported from New Orleans. Syrups steady at the late decline. Rice unchanged.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12½	Standard B	10⅜
Crushed	11⅜	Standard Ex C	10⅛
Granulated	11⅜	Refined Yellows	8¾@9¼
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¾@9¼
Standard A	10⅞		

COFFEE.

Fancy Rio	26	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27⅛
Prime Rio	24¾@25	R. Rio, loose	27⅛
Good Rio	22 @23	Roasted Java	34⅛
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.

Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

SYRUPS.

Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	63	N.O. strictly prime	60
N.O. prime	58	Demarara	60@65

GRAIN—The market continues dull, but a better improvement is looked for. We continue to quote prime to choice Penna., Ohio and Indiana red winter at $1,25a1,33; northwestern red, $1,15a1,18. Sprouty wheat—of which there is considerable offering—is hard to sell at any price. Corn is moderately active but unchanged; prime to choice, new Ear and Shelled, on track, 50a52c; white, 52a53 ₱ bushel less. Soft Corn is hard to dispose of. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; mixed, Ohio, and Penna., 39a41c; do. white, 42a43c. Rye is still quoted at 80a82c.

HAY—The market for baled is rather firmer in consequence of light receipts. Upland prairie is in demand and timothy $17a20, according to quality and condition. Loose, from country wagons, $15a20.

HEMP—Dull; quoted nominally at $155a160 ₱ ton for Kentucky Rough. No dressed here.

HOPS—$2,75a3 ₱ barrel.

MILL FEED—Market firmer in consequence of diminished receipts, but prices are no better. Bran, $14 a15 per ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $16a18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a22. Corn is a great difference in quality, $20a24.

ONIONS—$1a1,50 ₱ bbl, in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12a13c ₱ lb; live do., 45a55c ₱ pair; dressed Turkeys, 13a14c.

POTATOES—Continue very dull, and prices are weak; quotable by carloads at 35a38c ₱ bush.

PROVISIONS—We have no change to note since our last, but the opinion is general that values will appreciate for all the product of the hog. The late advance is well sustained so far.

Hams—Extra s. c. per lb	14¾	Do. half barrels	14
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
Do. in ¾ bbls	14¾	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Drief Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	14¾	Do. in buckets	14¾
Beef Tongues, S. c. per doz	6.50	Do. 3 lb caddies	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do. 2 lb do	15¾
Rib Sides	12¾	Do. 1 lb do	16¾
Short Rib do	13	Ham Sausage	9
Dried Beef	13¾	Carbon Oil	—
Mess Pork, per bbl	$21.00	Cheese	—
Family Mess Pork	21.00	Pig's Feet, in kegs	2.00
Short Cut Do	21.00	Do. do, ¾ bbls	4.00
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13¾	Do. do, bbls	9.00

SEEDS—Timothy quoted at $2,75a3, and Clover at $6,50a6,75.

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow—city rendered, 9¾a 10c; country do., 8¾a9c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 1, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher, especially on options; No. 2 Chicago spring 98¼c spot; 98c seller February; 98¾c seller March; No. 3 79¾a79¾c; rejected 63a63½c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 40¼c spot; 41c seller March. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 30¾c spot; 31¼c seller March; rejected 27c. Barley steady at opening; closed weak and lower; 75c spot; 74c seller Febrdary. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and in fair demand; $19,50 spot; $19,75a19,87½ seller March. Lard steady and in fair demand; $12,05 spot; $12,20 seller March. Bulk meats quiet and firm at 7¾a10½a10¾c.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at $1,06.

On Call Board Wheat was easier; ½c lower. Corn ½c lower. Others unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Flour dull and in buyers favor; receipts 11,000 bbls; super western and State $4,25a4,65; common to good $4,85a5,35; good to choice $5,45a5,95; white wheat extra $5,95a7,75; extra Ohio $5,85a7,25; St. Louis $5,40a8. Rye flour and corn meal dull. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts 22,000 bush. Rye quiet and heavy; western 85½a88c; State 88c; Canada in bond 88c. Barley more active; new Canada $1,07¾. Corn 2 cts lower; 1 shade firm. Corn steady; receipts 4,900 bush; mixed no grade 57¼a58c; do graded 62¾c; western mixed new dry ungraded 63a65c. Oats lower; receipts 9,000 bush; western mixed State 40a49c; white 45a52½c. Hay unchanged. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Molasses and rice firm and in fair demand. Petroleum quiet but higher; crude 8¾c; refined 14¾c; cases 19a21c; naphtha nominal. Tallow firm; 9 3-4c. Rosin quiet; $1,50a1,62½. Eggs firm; western 17a21c; State and Pennsylvania 20c. Turpentine quiet; 37c. Pork heavy; $21a21,25. Beef quiet; new plain mess 11a11½c. Cut meats were quiet; middles firmer; western long clear nominal; city 11¼c. Lard heavy; prime steam 12 11-16c. Butter firm; western 15a25c; State 20a31c. Cheese firm; 6a12½c. Whisky steady; $1,11. Dressed hogs firmer; western 9¼a9½c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 1.—Tallow 48s4d½s. Refined petroleum 10¼a10½d; spirits 9¾a 10d.

LIVERPOOL, February 1.—Cotton dull and depressed at 6⅝a6 15-16d; sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; 4,100 American. Wheat: receipts the past three days 57,000 qrs, including 39,000 American; California white average 10s 5da10s 10d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 8s 3da8s 9d; do winter 9s 8da10s. Flour: western canal 22s2da. Corn: western mixed new 28¼ 28½s. Oats 3s3½s.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.— Petroleum held firmly; nothing offering. Flour: extras $4,50a4,75; high grades $7,50a8,50. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red $1,37a1,39; amber $1,39a1,42; white $1,43a1,55. Rye 85a86c. Corn dull and weak; yellow 55a56c; mixed and white 56a60c. Oats unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,11. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extra 10¼a10¾c; western fine 12½a13c. Cheese very firm; western fresh 10c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1,38; others unchanged. Corn steady; western mixed 60¼a60½c. Oats dull; mixed 45a46c; white 47a48c. Rye nominal. Pork: $21,25a21,50. Bulk shoulders 8¼c; clear rib 12¼c; hams 15¾a16c. Lard quiet; crude 12¾a13c; refined 13½c. Butter unchanged. Petroleum strong and unchanged. Coffee nominal. Whisky steady; $1,11a1,11½.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 1.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan $1,28; No. 2 $1,13½; amber $1,23¾ seller February; $1,24 seller March; $1,29¾ seller May; No. 2 amber $1,04. Corn firm; high mixed 48c; seller May 50c; low mixed 44½c; no grade 44¼c; damaged 37c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; white 39½c; Michigan 35c; rejected 35c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 1.—Cotton dull at 12½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,05a1,25. Corn firm at 48a50c. Oats dull at 43a46c. Rye quiet at 80c. Pork dull at $21,50a22,00. Bulk shoulders 7¾a8c; clear rib 10¾a11c; clear 11¾a11¾c. Bacon 9¾, 12 and 12¾c. Lard 13a15c. Whisky steady at $1,05.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 1.—Cotton dull at 12½c. Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat dull at $1,30a1,32. Corn quiet at 40a 43c. Oats steady at 36a43c. Rye and Barley dull and unchanged. Pork dull at $20,50 spot. Lard steady; steam 12c; kettle 12¾a13c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 10¾a 10¾c; clear 11c. Bacon firm at 9a9¼a11¾a 12¾c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,05.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 1.—Flour dull and neglected. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,07; hard $1,15; No. 2 99c; No. 3 81c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 42c. Oats dull; No. 2 31½c. Barley unsettled and nominal; No. 2 spring cash and seller March 92a92½c; No. 3 nominal. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1 70c.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 1.—Flour is moderate demand; western superfine $4a4,50; common extra $5a5,50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7,50; Illinois $6,50a8,25; St. Louis $6,50a9; fancy Minnesota $7,75a9,25. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 65a67½c. Oats in fair demand; mixed and No. 2 white 48a 52½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 1.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,40; No. 1 white Michigan $1,45. Corn quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1,08; No. 2 Bay at $1,15.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 1.—Petroleum very firm; an advance of ¼c since last quotation; standard white 110 test, 11½c; State test 15½c; Michigan 14¾.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—Corn scarce and firm; white 52c; yellow 54c. Whisky easy; rectified Louisiana $1,09; western $1,10 a1,12. Others unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 1.—Cotton firm; 12¼c; sales 1,600 bales; receipts 1,800. Others quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

WATERTOWN, February 1.—Beef cattle: receipts 1,694 head; demand very moderate; sales very slow at last week's rates; some transactions at lower figures; sales of choice at $3,50a9,75; extra $8,75a9,25; first quality $7,25a8,50; second $6a7; third $5,00a5,75. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,725 head; market for sheep remarkably even; supply equal to demand; sales in lots $2,00a3,25; extra $3,50a 6,50.

BUFFALO, February 1.—Cattle: receipts 1,598 head; total for the week 7,361; market dull and dragging; prices ¼c off on best grades, and a shade weaker on common quality; sales of 1,100 head. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,200 head; total for the week 14,400; market fairly active, and prices 10@15c off on medium and common, with best grades at about last week's quotations; 8,300 dispersed of. Hogs: receipts 1,600 for the day; total for the week 6,100; the market on Monday was fairly active; Yorkers $7,60a7,85; heavy $7,65a7,75; no market to-day for want of saleable stock; sales of 2 cars light, mixed stock at $7,85.

CHICAGO, February 1.—Cattle: receipts to-day 5,000; official yesterday 4,000; fairly active, but rather weak; the sales range 2⅝a 6 1-2c for butchers, chiefly 3c; stockers 3 1-2a 4 1-2c; common to good fat steers 4a5¾c, chiefly 5a5¼c; shipments 760. Hogs: receipts 25,000; dull and about 5c lower; packing $7,35a7,75, chiefly $7,60a7,65; bacon grades $7,45a7,75, one lot choice shipping $7,85; shipments 1,400. Sheep: receipts 3,000; steady and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 1.—Hogs: receipts 2,900 head; market firmer; higher; $7,00a7,35.

CINCINNATI, February 1.—Hogs: firm; common to good light $7,35a7,40; fair to good packing $7,35a7,50.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The market is full of buyers, but the package trade continues quiet. C

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities are that to-day there will be rising and high barometer, brisk northerly winds, diminishing in force and shifting to westerly, decidedly cold and clear weather.

Amusements To-night.

At the Opera House this evening Barry Sullivan will play the part of *Othello*.

Mafflt & Tyler's Humpty Dumpty Troope opens this evening at Library Hall. It is a first-class combination.

A choice variety performance can be witnessed any evening at Trimble's, which the panic has not struck.

Important to Housekeepers.

The season is already upon us when housekeepers are compelled to ask themselves the important question "Where can I best suit myself in carpets?" Important as is this question is, it is not difficult to answer—a look through the new and elegant stock of Messrs. Bovard, Rose & Co., 29 Fifth avenue, will convince any one that there is no better place to select a complete outfit in the carpit line than the above firm.

The New Chief and Mayor's Clerk.

Major McCarthy yesterday announced the appointment of his Clerk, Major Will. M. Hartzell, as Chief of Police, and Harry Metzgar, until yesterday member of Select Council from the Thirteenth ward, as Clerk. Both appointments are unquestionably excellent, and the public may count upon an efficient administration of the affairs of both positions. Additional resignations and appointments may be looked for, it is said, in another but close quarter.

A Rather Singular Case.

Sometime since a man named E. J. Maloy had a hearing before the Mayor on a charge of murder, but was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Yesterday Maloy made information before the Mayor charging J. W. Felroe, J. Sharp and J. Lambert with having conspired to procure the indictment against him. No reasons whatever are mentioned why they should do so, and from the appearances yesterday, it looks as if there is something more in the case than it is desired to make public. The accused were arrested, and will have a hearing to-day, when something further will likely transpire.

ALLEGHENY POLICE.

An Increase of the Force To Be Asked, and a Reduction of Salaries.

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Wm. Heagy presiding. The monthly pay roll, amounting to $3,998.43, was approved. The appointment of John Blakeley as patrolman was approved.

The numerous burglaries and robberies being committed in the city just now were discussed. Mayor Phillips stated that he knew that the police force was behind the times, and the City Councils to increase the police force by the addition of fifty men. This addition, he said, would increase the taxes about three-fourths of one mill; that is, cost the city about $40,000.

Mr. Bayne moved that the action of the previous meeting in asking Councils to increase the force by ten men be reconsidered. Adopted.

He then moved that Councils be asked to increase the force to one hundred men. The force now consists of fifty-eight men. This motion gave rise to considerable discussion. Mr. Bedell thought the responsibility was too much for the committee in asking so much of an increase, and he moved that the matter be left to a vote of the people. The city election takes place in a few days, and he thought the best way would be to have tickets placed at all the polls and the people could then vote in favor of or against an increase.

Mr. Bayne thought the idea was not a good one, as the matter would be entirely ignored in the heat of the election by city officers, and besides there was no one to attend to the tickets. At such an election as proposed it would be an easy matter to carry the question either way by parties who might want positions on the force, or otherwise.

Mr. McKelvy thought the committee should settle the matter among themselves. The Councilmen were the mouth-pieces of the people.

Mr. Wilhelm favored the increase, but thought the proper way was for the committee to settle the matter.

The question was then called upon Mr. Bedell's motion, which was lost.

Mr. McKelvey then asked the Mayor "if there was anything in the numerous reports in the papers of burglaries and robberies being committed in the city."

The Mayor replied, after hesitating a moment and taking a couple of long strides across the room, "Yes, yes,there is. especially in the big ones. There's considerable in the big ones. It is true there have been a number of robberies."

The question was then called upon Mr. Bayne's motion for an increase of the force. It was adopted with but two negative votes.

To such portion of the increased expense of the enlarged force it was agreed, at the suggestion of Chairman Heagy, to ask Councils to reduce the salaries of the lieutenants and patrolmen twenty cents per day, which, if adopted, would leave the salaries of the lieutenants $2:25 per day and the patrolmen $2 per day.

It was further agreed to ask Councils for an appropriation of $75,000. This amount will suffice for a force of 100 men at the reduced wages.

Mr. Wilhelm desired to know if one of the forty-two men to be added to the force could not be appointed Deputy Chief.

Chairman Heagy said he didn't think it was necessary to have a Deputy. What was wanted was a good chief.

Mr. Wilhelm—"No doubt of that. The matter, as it now stands, gives general dissatisfaction."

Mr. Knox—"Is it possible to get a man for chief who would give general satisfaction?"

Chairman Heagy—"No; I suppose not; but I never heard so many complaints made against a Chief as before as against the present one. The complaints do not come so much from the liquor men, but from all classes of citizens. It is a matter of general dissatisfaction; but, gentlemen, with that we have nothing to do; it is a matter that rests between the Mayor and the citizens. The Mayor has the control of the Chief."

Adjourned.

A FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOR.

A Number of the Aldermen Waive Their Rights Under the Libel Law—A Permanent Organization Effected—The Press Asked to Make Public its Knowledge of Abuses.

An adjourned meeting of the Aldermen of the two cities was held in the Bank Exchange, on Third avenue, at eight o'clock, last night. There were present Aldermen Cassidy, McKenna, Fitzsimmons, Krehan, Logan, O'Donnell, Koenig, Mercer, Haddock, Burke and Schuck. Alderman O'Donnell presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Alderman Logan, and they were adopted as read.

A special committee, appointed at the last meeting, to make arrangements for a headquarters for the Association, reported, through Alderman Cassiday, that the rooms of the Bank Exchange were open to the use of the Association at all times. The permanent organization of the Association was effected by the election of Alderman O'Donnell as President; Alderman Krehan, Vice President; Alderman Cassidy, Recording Secretary; Alderman Mercer, Corresponding Secretary, and Alderman Logan, Treasurer. The elections were all made by acclamation. When the elections were over Alderman Mercer suggested that as there had been no Allegheny representatives in the list of officers it would be well to have some of the Pittsburgh gentlemen resign and make room for an Alleghenian. Vice President Krehan resigned to make room for a representative from across the river, and Mr. David L. Smith was elected to the vacancy by acclamation. Then President O'Donnell briefly returned thanks for the distinction conferred upon him, and he was followed by several of the other newly elected officers. The President said that the object of the association was to cultivate an acquaintance among each other, and to suggest whenever occasion offered, such corrections of prevailing customs as would tend to the good of the aldermen and of the people.

Alderman Cassidy suggested that a committee of three be appointed to secure such legislation as would inure to

THE BENEFIT OF THE CITIZENS

of the two cities, and of the Aldermen. The same Alderman moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare resolutions and by-laws for the government of this Association.

The chair appointed Aldermen Cassidy, Krehan and McKenna as the committee.

Alderman Mercer said that his mission at the meeting to-night was an intention to ask the Association to comply with the request of the GAZETTE, and waive the right of the libel law, so that that paper might fearlessly publish the facts which it had been insinuated was within its possession. He put the suggestion into the form of a motion, and Alderman Krehan amended that the gentlemen present waive all their rights to benefits of the libel law. He said that the request was in the form of a challenge, and if some action was not taken the people would believe that the Aldermen did not dare to meet the challenge.

The amended motion was adopted, and Alderman Krehan said that this motion would bring the question down to a statement of facts. While the Aldermen were treated as a body it was not possible to find out where abuses there, but if an opportunity was given to the paper to be specific facts would be stated, and that was all the great majority of the Aldermen wanted "There are black sheep in every flock," said Mr. Krehan, "and if we have some among us let them be pointed out, and held responsible for their acts." The GAZETTE article asking for names and facts was then read by Alderman Logan, and while he was reading Alderman Butler entered. When he was informed of the resolution that had been passed, he said, that while he did not want to invite newspaper controversy, still they could count him in. He was opposed to inviting attacks, but if the papers knew anything bad about him, they were at liberty to publish it. The meeting adjourned until two weeks from last night, subject however, in the interim, to the call of the chairman.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tarter and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

THE REFUGE IMBROGLIO.

Some Startling Testimony Elicited by the Legislative Committee.

An Hundred Lashes Laid Upon the Bare Back of Andrew Reddy—What Elias Wyse Knows About the Horrors of a Cold Cell—A Scene Between Hon. T. J. Bigham and a Reporter.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock the Legislative Committee of investigation met in the Reform School. The attendance of spectators was greater than at any other since the beginning of the investigation. About 10 o'clock the committee took their places in the Chapel, and the Chairman Mr. Plummer announced that they were ready to begin. Mr. Gill was curious to learn where the beginning was to be made, and the chairmon said to him that the present investigation would begin where the former one, by the Board of Charities had left off. After some discussion Mr. Gill was permitted to review the case, briefly, from its inception until the present time. In stating the basis of the case on the part of the prosecution, Mr. Gill said that it was proposed to show that the inmates had been treated more cruelly than had been indicated by the developments of the prosecution thus far. The prosecution would show that the food which had been prepared for the inmates of the institution was entirely unfit for use; that the meat made them sick, and many of them died from eating it; that at one time while there were some two hundred and eighty inmates sick, the institution resembled Andersonville or the Black Hole of Calcutta.

Mr. Swartzwelder protested strongly against the insinuations of Mr. Gill's address, and at the close of his speech

THE FIRST WITNESS

was called. Her name was Mary Kennedy and being sworn she testified: I was in this institution from 1871 to 1875; think I left in January; was whipped in 1871 by Miss McCoy; she used a red whip about three feet long; the next time was whpped was in 1872; got along pretty well until then; after that Miss Luke whipped me with a whip three feet long; she whipped me while Miss Byington held me; was whipped in 1872 for talking; Miss Lutz gave me a very severe whipping; this was for not picking up a handkercief which I dropped on the floor; I ran away, and when I came back was put in my room for four days, and got two meals a day; the meals were the same as I usually got; in 1873 Mrs McCoy told Mr. Avery that I was among the girls who were going to run off; Mr. Avery told Miss McCoy to handcuff me; and cut off my hair; I was handcuffed and had my hair cut off; it hasn't grown much since; the hair was cut off shorter than any of the boys; it was shaved off close; one of the girls named Jane Shelton had cut her hair off; we were fed on bread and water when the rest of the girls ate; next time I was whipped by Miss McCoy, she used the same whip; was whipped for breaking three machine needles in the same day; another morning I tried to run off; Mr. Kennedy put handcuffs on me; I was taken to the sewing room; got nothing to eat the whole day; was left in the room with two other girls with handkerchiefs over my eyes; the reason why I tried to run away was because I was not well treated; rats got in the soup; Sarah Woods was cook; girls didn't care for the way they made the soup; heard the girls called "trollops" by Miss McCoy; heard Miss McCoy call Martha Jackson a "strumpet;" Miss Miller was harsh, and slapped the girls in the face; saw Kate Hooper beat with nothing but

A STRAIGHT JACKET

and her under clothes on; Miss McCoy beat her with a big whip which she had just got out of the shop that morning; she beat her till she was black in the face; then she put her in her room and kept her there two months; saw Annie Roberts beaten by Miss Luke and Miss McCoy; she was put in the straight jacket and beaten with the same whip; they put a gag in her mouth; I dont think it was the right kind of a one; it didn't keep her from screaming; they put a cap made of white muslin over her face and whipped her in that position; they left her there all day; she was eight or nine years of age; don't know what they whipped her for; saw Annie Vandergrist tied to a chair with handcuffs on and whipped; it was Annie and Maggie Conway they were going to whip; and we had all gone to our rooms to go to bed; soon after we were called out to see these girls whipped; they were blindfolded, handcuffed and tied to a chair; Harry Avery brought in the first whip; it was a buggy whip; Mr. Avery broke the buggy whip on Annie; he then got another and whipped Annie again with the second; Mr. Avery didn't say anything when he was whipping them; we were in our room a second time and then were called out again to see Annie whipped; afterwards he called us out a third time to see her whipped; each whipping was about as hard as the other; there were marks on Annie's back; she was kept in her room three days afterwards; Maggie Conway was whipped three times; she fainted when she was whipped; did not see what they did with her when she fainted; saw Miss McCoy whip the girls at different times; she would whip them for talking or laughing in the time when we were sewing, and such things as that.

The witness here described the sickness of Rachel McCain, who was lying prostrate with the fever, and was, for some time, without nursing or other attention. The girl was afterwards moved to the infirmary where she died.

The witness then went on to testify: Soon after I was brought from running off; Mr. Avery said they would sew us and some other girls up in a bag and put us out in the yard; they said they would let us stay there all night, and then they would see if they would run away; once heard Mr. Avery say that if he couldn't discipline the school he would send for Mayor Callow's police; he said he (Mr. Avery) was a "muscle man of war."

UPON CROSS EXAMINEATION

Mary said: I came here a few weeks ago to see some of the girls; saw Miss McCoy and kissed her; did not tell any one that I would testify in favor of the school; told them that I would tell the truth, and I have done so; I have never told this story to any one, except about getting my hair cut off and one or two other things to the reporter (a representative of the *Leader*) saw him once at my mother's house, on Arch street, Allegheny; saw him another time at a friend of mine on Tenth street, in Pittsburgh; Sarah Clark is married, but don't know her husband's name; he is in partnership with Jimmy Donnovan in a saloon.

Mr. Swarzwelder questioned the witness at this point in regard to the number of times she attempted to escape, and also of the times she combined with other girls, and laid their plans to escape. She said that she never violated the rules of the school except in trying to get away.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Did'nt you talk to Mrs. Avery recently about how kindly you had be en treated here?

Witness—Yes; I said that the only thing that I had against Mr. Avery was his cutting my hair off; I said that if we had not been for Superintendent we might have been killed.

The time they handcuffed us, the witness resumed, was when we tried to run off; we had all picked our doors with table knives; we had got out into the hall when we were caught.

Mr. Avery interrupted Mr. Swartzwelder's cross examination of the witnesses by saying that there were parties in the house who had been subpoenaed as witnesses for the prosecution, but who were not in the room. He asked that they might all be brought into the room.

Chirman Plummer instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring all the witnesses into the room, and Mr. Durham recired for that purpose.

"I believe you said there were rats in the pies?" asked Mr. Swartzwelder.

Witness (laughing)—No sir; rats in the soup; I saw the rat's head in the soup myself; it was in Hiawatha Thompson's soup; there was another time when there were rats in the soup; didn't see them this last time.

Mr. Swartzwelder asked the witness concerning the whereabouts of some of the girls she had spoken of. She testified that Maggie Conway and Kate Hooker are now in the Work House.

Miss McCoy sent for me to come down here; was down here twice; Kate Conway and I were here; Maggie Conway, who is in the Workhouse, is twenty years old; Kate Hooker is nineteen; she was taken to the Workhouse for disorderly conduct; know all the girls who were in here when I was here; they live in different parts of the country; the youngest girls here are about seven years old; they are all mixed up together; sometimes the little and big sleep together; part of the time I was here they had a house for small children; this was about two years.

THE FOOD.

To Mr. Plummer—We had all we wanted to eat of whatever was on the table.

Mr. Billingsley asked the witness what she was sent here for.

The witness said that she didn't think that ought to be brought up. That was three or four years ago.

The Committee discussed the point whether this question should be allowed, and finally the matter was dropped without its being insisted upon, Mr. Swartzwelder stating that after the close of the prosecution they proposed to produce the record, showing for what offenses the witnesses had been committed.

Mr. Gill then proceeded with a re-direct examination of the witness. She said that she came down to the institution at the instance of Miss McCoy's sister; she said they wanted her to testify what she knew; she told them that she would tell the truth; Miss McCoy's sister said that Miss McCoy thought a good deal of her and so did Mr. Avery.

AN EXCITING DIVERSION.

At this point the Chairman announced that the hour of recess had arrived, and there immediately ensued a slight diversion that was not down upon the bills. Instantly after the announcement of recess, Mr. Vickers of the *Leader* approached Mr. Bigham, of the Board of Managers, and said:

"Mr. Bigham, the witness for the prosecution are being taken up stairs, and are not allowed to enter the chapel."

Mr. Bigham replied, "don't you dare to tell me that the witnesses are being taken away; that implies a gross charge against this Board"

Mr. Vickers called his attention to the door, and said if he would come there he would see that what he was saying was correct.

"Come on then," said Mr. Bigham, somewhat excitedly.

The party proceeded to the door, just outside of which was the stairway leading up to chapel. Mr. Avery met them and said: "All your witnesses are here, and you can have them when you want them."

Mr. Vickers asked for Miss Coulter—where was she? Mr. Avery said she was here a moment ago, but he did not know where she was then. At the same time Mr. Avery approached Mr. Vickers, and shaking his finger in his face, said, "Young man, you have been making yourself altogether too prominent in this business."

Mr. Bingham also approached Mr. Vickers, and shaking his cane in his face, said: "If you have any more scurvy dogs to go around among ——— houses, send them on." To Mr. Gill he said, "I don't want you to intimate, sir, that witnesses have been taken away from here—we won't stand it!"

The clash was of short duration, but it created a lively sensation while it lasted.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

The committee met after recess at 1:20, and Mr. Swartzwelder suggested that if the present course of examination be maintained there would not be an end of the business for a month. He asked that each witness be asked to make a straightforward statement of his knowledge of the specific charges made.

Mr. Plummer asked Mr. Gill if he could not select a limited number of witnesses upon which he could rest his case.

Mr. Gill replied that the number of witnesses for the prosecution was indefinite. He could produce a cloud of witnesses, but whenever the committee were satisfied with the amount of evidence he would stop.

Then it was agreed that the examination would be conducted as suggested by Mr. Plummer.

WHIPPING A DAILY OCCURANCE.

Annie Roberts aged 16 years had never been sworn before, but she understood the sanctity of an oath. She was in the institution from June 1871 to October 1874. While she was in the Refuge whipping occurred every day. She could not count the number of times that she was whipped. Upon several occasions she had been whipped with a horse whip. On one occasion the lash of the whip circled around her neck and marked it with a red welt. Once Miss McCoy put her into a straight jacket. She entered the institution when she was eight years of age, and she was not an easily managed girl she said. For a slight offence she was sentenced to a bread and water diet for three weeks at a time, but she got the best of the Superintendent by stealing the molasses can and helping herself to the contents. In answer to Mr. Gill she said that during her term she was in a straight jacket three times, and once she was confined in the room with the slop buckets. Miss McCoy whipped her once with the largest whip she had, and she brought the blood from her back and shoulders. Her back was always sore from whipping.

Under cross-examination she said that while she was in the Refuge she had resolved not to be conquered, and that she was a pretty lively girl. Her father said that she was sixteen years of age, but she thought she was only fifteen years of age, and she believed that she knew best. Her punishment was the consequence of her own disobedience. Once Mrs. Lutz attempted to beat her with the butt end of a whip, and she snatched a lock of very thin hair out of her assailant's head.

BLOOD FOLLOWING THE MATRON'S LASHES.

Maggie Donaldson, a buxom brunette, with sparkling black eyes, was next sworn. She entered the Refuge in in 1871, when she was fifteen years of age. She left the institution in April, 1874. She saw several of the inmates whipped by Miss McCoy; and once she saw blood drawn from the body of Kate Hooper. The whip with which the punishment was inflicted was about two feet long. Amongst the list of grave affences was what was called "communicating," or writing notes to the boys. The girls were whipped for impudence, and the witness knew of occasions when be a girl was whipped for a look She heard the girls swear at Miss McCoy, but she had never heard Miss McCoy swear at the girls. Miss Fleming had been kind to them, however, frequently twitted the girls of their former personal history. Very often Miss McCoy talked to the girls like a mother. Mary thought that she was never very bad, and she did not think her term in the Refuge either improved her or made her worse. When she went out it was the custom for inmates of all ages to mix together, though the young girls never slept with the elder ones.

Answering Mr. Gill the witness said that she had said, after reading the published accounts of the investigation, that she did not think that the girls would dare to tell all that they knew. She thought that as she were in the institution she would tell all that she knew, and the reason that she thought the girls would not tell all was that some of the published statements made by the girls were incomplete and untruthful, and that they did not embrace the number of times that they been whipped, as the witness knew from her own observation.

To Mr. Swartzwelder the witness said that she had frequently received good advice from Mr. Avery, and from the matron, Miss McCoy. She had seen inmates whipped severely for slight offences, but she thought that "communicating" with the boys was a grave offence.

REFRACTORY GIRLS PUT INTO STRAIGHT JACKETS.

Mrs. Annie Coulter corroborated the testimony of Mary Donaldson in regard to the whipping of Kate Hooper, and she was also cognizant that Kate was put into the straight jacket, which was made from bed ticking. The witness was in the institution one year and eight months, and she was not sure that she was any better when she left than when she came in. She did not think she was very bad when she went in.

Mrs. Coulter was never whipped during the time that she was in the institution, but she thought the girls always deserved the whippings that they got. She appeared as a witness at the instance of Mr. Vickers.

Mr. Gill here heard another short explanation of the position of Mr. Vickers. He made an effort to produce the witnesses solely upon the request of Mr. Gill, because that gentleman could not himself attend to that matter. At this juncture the investigation was changed into the Boys' Department, and Elias Wyse was sworn as the first witness. He had been in the Refuge three times, and he was about eight years of age when he first entered.

A BOY FROZEN IN A DARK CELL.

When he entered the third time he was twenty years of age. He had seen several boys whipped with the horse whip in the school by the Assistant Superintendent. The jackets of the boys were stripped off. He saw Mr. Avery whip a boy named Watson. The blows raised welts upon him. He had been very severely whipped himself by Mr. Avery in the wash-house, and his pants were taken down while the whipping was being done. He ran away from his father, and he was caught last winter and confined in the lock-up. After he had been in there two or three days Avery took him out into the hall, in his shirt, and in presence of his wife and son, he pounded his face until his nose bled, and his eyes were blacked. He had been confined in the lock-up last winter for over three months, and while he was confined his feet were badly frozen. His feet are in such a condition that he cannot wear leather shoes comfortably. His feet never were warm, and when he complained, the Assistant Superintendent told him to get up and walk around. He could not stand upon his feet without suffering. He got the rheumatism from the cold and exposure of the cell.

Under cross-examination the witness refused to say whether he had been in the workhouse or not. He denied that he was sent to the Refuge as a punishment for stealing $300 from his mother. At the time that he was punished by Mr. Avery he did not have any weapons, having dug a hole in the wall of the lock-up with a spoon and a piece of an iron from the stove. There was steam pipes running through the lock-up, and when he complained of the cold he was told the pipes were broken and the steam could not be turned on. Upon re-direct examination witness said that Avery had paid $10 to have him brought back. The money was paid to his brother-in-law, Mr. Hopemeyer. His several terms of incarceration did not improve his moral temperament. He believed that he was just about the same morally now as when he first entered the Refuge.

A NEGRO BOY'S STORY OF HIS WRONGS.

Charles Henry Catlin, a young negro, entered this institution in June, 1874, when he was thirteen years of age. He staved in three years and one month. He only saw one boy, Wm. Wagoner, whipped while he was in the institution. Wagoner's pants were taken down and he was whipped about the legs until the blood came. He had been whipped himself by Mr. Avery, with a team whip six feet long. His offence was that his work was not well done, and that he was imprudent. He was also whipped by Mr. McElheny, who drew the blood from him. He still had marks on him from McElhany's whipping, and upon the request of Mr. Gill exposed a scar upon his leg, just below the knee, which he said was made by Mr. McElhany. The whip used by Mr. McElhany was about four feet long, and the witness was whipped with it while naked.

Later on he corrected his testimony so as to make it say that he had seen several boys whipped. The discipline of the school did not improve his moral character, the witness thought, but he acknowledged that he had said that when he was sent to the Refuge he was going to the devil head long, and that if he had not been sent there he would have gone to the devil inentinently.

AN HUNDRED LASHES ON THE BARE BACK.

Adam Reddy, a butchers apprentice, had been in the Refuge several years, and he had been whipped with the wagon whip by Mr. Avery until the blood ran from his shoulders down to his heels. He had been given 100 lashes at a time without stopping to draw breath by Mr. Avery, and the blood poured from his neck to his feet. He had been whipped four or five times by Mr. Avery. He was whipped for something that he did in the shops, but he did not know exactly what his offence was. He had never seen boys tied to a post in the washouse and whipped. A boy named Rogers was whipped stark-naked, and his hands were tied to a post. This kind of punishment was frequent. Reddy named several boys who were whipped at the same time he was, and they saw his bleeding back. The whip that was used upon him was four or five feet long, and knotted.

Under cross-examination the witness said that the year in which he was whipped was 1866, and he reiterated the assertion that he did not know the cause of his whipping. At the time that he was whipped Dennis Wright was punished more severely than he was. There were six boys in the wash-house at the time, and Mr. Avery was the only officer present.

He was a voluntary witness in the investigation. He refused to tell how often he had been in Clairmont. He came to the Refuge just to tell how Mr. Avery whipped the boys.

At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness Mr. Plummer announced an adjournment until to-day at 11 o'clack, at the same time saying that he hoped that the prosecution would prove their case by as few witnesses as possible. Mr. Swaltzwelder asked Mr. Gill how many more witnesses he intended to produce, and Mr. Gill replied that he would answer in the morning. Mr. Bigham offered the use of the office of the Board to the committee, but it was decided to meet in the Refuge to-day at 11 o'clock.

A COUP DE MAITRE.

A Captured South Side Anti-Secession Meeting—The Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth Wards Determined to Secede—Resolutions, Speeches, &c.

An anti-secession meeting of the citizens of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards was called a few days since to be held in the Mt. Washington school house. Last night was the time fixed for the meeting to take place, and at an early hour the main audience room of the school house was crowded, notwithstanding the incessant rain, the darkness, and the rivers and seas of mud that had to be forded and swum before the elevated building was reached. The meeting was held—but alas, for the hopes of the originators! if there was a solitary anti-secessionist present he took great care not to let it be known. The lamentable truth is the meeting was captured—literally captured, and turned into a real hot, fire-eating, secession meeting.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Frank, who presided, and Mr. E. H. McAninch was appointed Secretary.

FAVORABLL PROSPECTS.

The first speaker was the Hon. T. J. Bigham, who was hard at it in his inimitable style when our reporter entered. He had recited a number of reasons why the wards should withdraw, and at the moment mentioned was asking those persons in the two wards who did not desire secession to speak up. No one answered. His opinion is that the city has reached the limit of its indebtedness, and therefore nothing in the way of improvements in the seceding wards can be expected. The speaker pledged himself to assist all in his power to secure the passage of the act now pending in the Legislature to allow the wards to secede, and thought that if there was no back action from the city, that by the last of the present month the act will be passed. A number of the residents in the out city had told him that they favored the withdrawal of the two wards, and would bid them God speed, were it not that they were afraid the precedent would be bad, and they therefore thought it not advisable that Councils should take any action on the question.

Mr. Sullivan moved that a committee on resolutions be appointed. Motion carried, and Messrs. Sullivan, Kirk Bigham and A. P. Norton were appointed.

While the committee were out, Councilman Boucher, of the Thirty-second ward, was called upon, and read a number of statistics. The city taxes in his ward last year were $18,000. This year they will amount to about $12,000. The amount expended on the streets last year was in the neighborhood of $2,000. This year it will amount to $3,400. For two policemen, about $1,500 a year, and expenditures for other purposes will increase the total to somewhere between $7,000 and $8,000. Hence, were his ward out of the city it would have about $4,000 more to expend on improvements.

A desultory conversation followed, in which there was no particular point.

Mr. Jack Bigham objected to Mr. Boucher's estimate, claiming that according to his (Mr. Bigham's) estimate, the taxes will reach $19,000 this year in the Thirty-second ward, instead of $12,000.

Mr. Lupton produced a tax receipt and explained it, confirming Mr. Bigham's estimate.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

At this point the Committee on Resolutions made the following report:

WHEREAS, The Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards have formed part of the city of Pittsburgh for over three years, and during that time have had a practical experience of the advantages and disadvantages of city government, and

WHEREAS, We find by experience that our connection with the city was a mistake on both sides, and has been exceedingly disadvantageous to us in the large increase in taxation and the corresponding depreciation in property and business consequent thereon; and,

WHEREAS, Petitions signed by nine-tenths of the voters of these wards praying for a separation of our territory from that city have been forwarded to the General Assembly at Harrisburg; and,

WHEREAS, Legislation for our relief is now pending before the Legislature; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sense of this meeting that upon the separation of these wards from the city depends in a large degree our prosperity and future growth.

Resolved, That our Representatives at Harrisburg are requested to use all means in their power to procure the passage of such legislation as will accomplish this end.

Mr. J. Bigham then addressed the meeting the second time. He also brought up a tax receipt, that being a document that spoke plainer than the other documents gotten by the City Hall officials. The tax receipt which he held, he said, was a document which could not be denied. Item by item he read and commented upon it. For instance he was taxed so much for water, and if he ever wanted any water from the Water Works, he had to cross the river to see it. He was taxed a hundred odd dollars for protection from fire, and he was never protected 25 cents' worth. He was taxed so much on sinking fund account. Once that was all right, but now the sinking fund was a sinking fund indeed. In the hands of the present officials at City Hall the bottom had long since dropped out of the sinking fund, so that whatever goes in it sinks in, like a stone. The speaker then read the report of a meeting held on Saturday evening, and commented thereupon. Concluding, he asked and repeated the question, "Is there a man in the house whose taxation has not been doubled since the city joined the city?" No one replied in the negative, but two or three persons mentioned that they held tax receipts that were treble what they were before joining the city.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Mr. Boucher wished to make an explanation. He thought Mr. Bigham had attempted to throw discredit upon the figures he (Mr. Boucher) had read. The speaker's figures had been taken from the Controller's books yesterday and were correct.

Mr. Bigham—"Is the sinking fund tax receipt at Mr. Boucher)—Ain't my figures right?

Mr. Boucher—Ain't mine right?

Mr. Bigham—(Looking at both papers)—No, mine are right and your's are wrong; mine are a print and your's is manuscript.

Mr. Boucher—Put both on the blackboard. [Immense applause, and cries of "Wood up," "put them down," &c.]

Mr. Bigham, after taking the floor, said he was not prepared to favor secession, without knowing the contents of the bill now pending at Harrisburg.

[Mr. Bigham here read the act, which provided simply for the withdrawal of the wards, without making reference to their government afterwards.]

Mr. Harper resumed. He regretted that the bill was prepared so loosely. He wanted it distinctly stated in the act that the seceding wards should not be liable for any portion of the immense city debt, since the wards have paid much more to the city now than they have received from it.

Mr. T. J. Bigham thought the bill was good enough as it stood. There was danger of getting too much in it and having it vetoed in consequence.

Other speakers agreed with Mr. Bigham.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted, a motion carried directing the Secretary to forward a report of the proceedings of the meeting to the Representatives at Harrisburg, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE CITY MARKETS.

This Year's Financial Needs—Receipts and Expenses of Last Year—The Sleys Allowed to Sub-let—Old City Hall.

The Market Committee met last night in City Hall, Mr. Musgrave in the chair.

Mr. Rott, from the sub-committee in charge of the matter, reported in favor of asking Councils for an appropriation of $13,000 for market expenses and $10,000 to repair the Diamond square After some debate, it was decided to reduce the latter sum to $2,000.

The Chairman presented an ordinance authorizing the leasing of two unoccupied lots in the rear of the Fifth avenue market to the Excelsior Flint Glass Company for ten years, at an annual rental of $200. Laid on the table.

A request for the use of the South Side market hall, in which to hold a ball for the benefit of policeman Jacob Meiser, a sufferer from disease, was granted for $15.

Superintendent Caskey made the following report of expenditures for January, 1876:

Diamond market	$403 00
Ninth ward market	25 00
Fifth avenue market	86 00
South Side market	171 46
Total	$775 46

He also presented his annual report. In this he makes several recommendations such as the painting of the Diamond market house, repairing of the Diamond square, and a few unimportant repairs to the building in general. He also recommends that a change be made in the South Side market hall, to improve its acoustic properties. They were all referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Glass, Rott and Schild to examine and report.

The receipts and expenditures during the past year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond Market	$42,515 72
Fifth Avenue Market	2,382 15
South Side Market	5,206 00
Ninth Ward Market	449 75
Total	$50,553 62

EXPENDITURES.

Diamond Market	$ 5,974 48
Fifth Avenue Market	1,474 93
South Side Market	1,565 03
Ninth Ward Market	335 53
Total	$ 9,349 97
Receipts for 1875	$50,553 62
Receipts for 1874	49,491 33
Excess over 1874	$ 1,062 29
Expenditures for 1874	$10,556 11
Expenditures for 1875	9,349 97
Decrease for 1875	$ 1,206 14
Total gain for 1875	$ 2,268 43

A committee from the Duquesne Greys asked leave to sub-let old City Hall, agreeing to pay the city one-half of the net receipts. The agreement between the city and the Greys provides that the hall shall not be sublet. City Attorney Bigelow has decided that by consent of the city Councils and the Greys the arrangement proposed can be made.

On motion of Mr. Rott the request of the committee was granted.

The committee transacted some further unimportant business and then adjourned.

HOMŒOPATHIC

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless*)

Christ L. Graff, bankrupt. Rule on trustees refused.

Henry Frank vs. H. Inskeep & Co. The debtors were adjudged bankrupts, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

O. F. Sheldon & Co., bankrupts. Petition of Hiram Sheldon for discharge presented, and the 25th prox. fixed for a hearing.

Reed & Aber, bankrupts. Order to show cause granted against Wm. B. Aber, returnable 9th inst.

Joseph Hack, bankrupt. Register's report of schedule of distribution confirmed absolutely.

James D. Logan, bankrupt. Rule granted on J. W. Roney to show cause why he should not deliver assets remaining in his hands to U. S. Marshall until another assignee is appointed. Returnable on the 7th prox.

Wesley Rose, bankrupt. Order made for examination before Register Willard on the 1st prox.

Abram Bowers, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of all liens.

Baer & Stegmaier, bankrupts. Register's report confirmed, and assignee directed to pay Robert Bauer the sum of $878.70, Arnold Bertles $775.20, Anna Goltz $188.02, and John Reichard $943.36.

Oliver M. Irvine, of Blair county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Brotherline.

George Braun, of New Castle, filed a similar petition. Referred to Register Knox.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

George Guiser vs. Robert Glasgow; previously reported. Still on trial.

Mrs. Eliza Clark vs. The West Penn Railroad Company; previously reported. Still on trial.

Kate Powers, by her next friend, vs. Edward Powers. Decree in divorce granted.

Hermann, trustee, vs. John Huckenstein. Motion and reasons for new trial *ex parte* defendant.

Wm. Twiner, administrator, vs. Wm. B. Henry. Motion and reasons for new trial *ex parte* plaintiff.

Trial List for To-Day.

Neeley, adm'r, vs. Allegheny Trust Co.
Guiser vs. Glasgon (2).
Bannerot vs. Pittsburgh Gas Co., owner and James T. Wray, contractor.
Seitz vs. Heyl.
Sutton vs. Bridge et el.
Malony vs. Penn avenue Building and Loan Association.
Lewis vs. Ross et al.
Cavanaugh vs. McPherson et al.
Quinn vs. McGarr et al.
McCullough, Jr., & Co. vs. Deitrich et al.
Sands & Reineman vs. McKelvy.
Throp vs. Sarver.
Brown vs Tarrell et al.
Bell vs. McClusky.
Duff vs. Randals et al.
Byers et al. vs. Reese et al.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.*)

Wm. Chambers vs. David Gregg; previously reported. Still on trial.

Adam Hoert vs. W. B. Ross. Judgment of *non* suit entered.

J. W. Halam vs. Graham et al. Judgment against garnishee.

Mrs. Lizzie A. Morrison made application to secure to herself her separate earnings.

Joseph Irwin, agent of the A. V. R. R. Co., vs. Henry Long. Judgment for plaintiff for $331.63. Suit in action for rent appealed from an Alderman's decision.

Same vs. same. Verdict for plaintiff for $95.85.

Brobest vs. Prager. Motion for new trial by defendant.

John Rain vs. Cole & Irwin. On trial. Action on a mortgage.

Trial List for To-day.

Lanahan vs. Hilands et al.
Vancleve et al. vs. Wilson.
McClure & Co. vs. Finney.
Grogan vs. The City of Allegheny.
Campbell vs. Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon R. R. Co.
House vs. Pierce.
Sarver vs. Thropp et al.
Pentecost vs. Godfrey.
Gillespie vs. Simpson et al.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

Patrick and Margaret Wallace were acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, the prosecutor, Henry Bonshire, to pay costs.

Charles Geddins was convicted of assault and battery.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of J. C. Elli